k in public this extrav-he hats are ow, and then flung across flung across is winter is it is much calmly give door in ex-utely devoid

elegant and tly a charm-er silk and with silver, gray velvet ess. with a at the waist elvet grapes y from the ves were of wide elbow, ug upon the nuge puff of ad a wreath e about the fruit at the

gs of ermine of lace, was overlooked

ely mousey and sleeves arranged in , chest and ry from the e from the oo, beneath , which was reling tiny down was estoons. A crusted with oral velvet, by rosettes

de cavaller ut by fawn ale ostrich rimmed by semble was toilette was n a pattern r green and ad a deep the fancy e empiece of velvet was of so rn showed rved ivory f this cein-

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s was of up away of white ; a wreath ite velvet and a big, of a velvet h of color, eavy and to wear When one and keeps ernoon of neubus at eadaches! HILTON.

IGHT

D. RISES.

The succases of valuable le horses. cleanses eting any tions and the skin. driving.
r give &
that by
he collar
of sore-Y,

expected to expend her energy in a walk round in the yard which she should devote o the production of milk and butter fat? NO ICE WATER FOR STOCK. but we are by no means sure of it. We liked hard work, but we were far from young before ice water was a common beverage on the farm, and we never felt sure that it was thought that the coolness led to a too liberal

are kept in warm stables. ICE FOR DAIRY AND TABLE USE. how he would save anything by building the icehouse, and if he is alive we should expect to see his ice in a straw stack next winter if we went that way, unless he wants to use the ice to cool a storehouse for fruit and KILLING AND PACKING PORK.

vegetables. Many farmers leave the killing of hogs to furnish pork for home use until December, especially if the month of November has been, as this year, almost without freezing weather. We disliked the job, anyway, when on the farm, and when we learned that a man would come to the place and kill them, take them home and dress them and bring them back, for a dollar each, we were glad to pay the dollars, whether we had two or twenty to be killed. No more heating of water and standing in the steam for hours, to be succeeded by another hour away from the fire, in which we grew cold again at the expense of a cold in the head or an attack of rheumatism, and no more heavy lifting for us on butchering day. We thought the money so spent was money saved, and if we had a two hundred-pound pig fat enough to he killed, we did not feed him up to four hundred pounds in order to make the butcher earn his dollar. If he would not dress two hogs of two hundred pounds each at less cost than he would one of four hundred pounds, we felt sure that we had saved more than \$1 in the cost of grain fattening.

Dressed hogs round, as it is called, or whole, sell for a good price now, but there is, undoubtedly, a profit in salting them and smoking the hams and shoulders, if not the sides, as bacon, and saving them until next spring or summer to sell at the retail prices then, and it is really not much trouble. The man with a half-dozen hogs will not get as rich as Armour in doing so one year, but he will find a considerable increase to his income if he let it be known that he has home-grown, corn-fed pork and hams or bacon to sell. Of course, he should know how to cut them up and to salt and smoke them, but almost any old farmor will give instructions for all of that in one evening with a mug of good cider at his hand, or oven the premise of a piece of fresh ment to it take home. And if his is not the best way, sides, as bacon, and saving them until next

year's crop. Luckily the warm weather has held out so well that it is not too late for the amateur to follow their example, and every farmer should have enough of these small fruits to keep him busy for one day in doing this. As for the larger fruits, the peaches and pears may well be cut back now from one to two-thirds of last season's growth, and it would not damage the apple trees, or, at least, the young trees to do the same by them. A limb that dies by being frozen in the winter is much worse than no limb at all. As regards what is called pruning of the orchard, the cutting of old limbs out of large trees, we know that it is often done in the winter, but we do not like the practice. It may be better than not pruning at all, but the wounds so made seldom heal over soundly, though they may be partially protected by a coating of grafting wax or a coat of thick lead and oil paint. But if we could always do as we liked, we would seldom cut a limb in a young orehard that was larger than our little finger, and would do that only when we saw that it ought to come out, if we had a sharp knife with us. If we had an old neglected orchard to trim, we would now mark all the limbs that we thought should come off with a stripe of white paint where they should be cut, and if too busy ourselves with spring work would get a man to do the sawing off in May. If cut with a sharp saw, and the wood smoothed off with a sharp knife or drawshave, the bark will soon grow over most of the wounds. We should not care if we did not get all the undesirable limbs the first year. It might let too much sunlight into the top, causing sun scald. Two-thirds of it the first year, one-third the nd year, and then there will be some

down and cover as soon as the ground

the old growth to form wood for the next

left to be taken the next year if the tree keeps growing. DITCHING IN WINTER. There are many places that need ditching

WHOLE NO. 3177

PLOUGHMAN

ence and inquiry later on.

PRUNING SMALL FRUITS AND ORCHARDS.

them down, or are already to do the last as

cattle and then turn them out to stand in most slowly when the temperature is nearly better methods may be learned by experi- less water than later, and the material taken from the ditches can be put in the low places and the ground made level. Then Probably most of those who grow small fruit for market have already pruned raspberries and blackberries and layered solid enough to allow the team to pass over it, will raise the level between the ditches soon as the thermometer shall indicate that the freezing-point is near at hand. They from a good English grass to a field of

onions, cabbages or cranberries. CUTTING WOOD LOTS. We scarcely need to suggest the cutting of wood to the farmers this winter. The high prices that have prevailed have made many a farmer who has a wood lot decide that another winter will not find him without a good supply of cord wood ready for market, if the supply of coal is short. The question with many will be whether to cut all clean as they go, or leave the unger trees and merely thin out the older ones that have but little more growth to make. We favor the latter plan when one can cut the larger trees without having them break the smaller ones as they fall. When this cannot well be done, it is better to cut clean, and then as new sprouts come up keep them so thinned out, as to give each a chance to grow independently of the others. In twenty years there will not be as many trees, but there will probably be more wood, and in forty years twice as much wood, with more growth to come in some varieties.

Rotation Plant Food Figures.

The advocates of rotation and legume farming claim a practicable universal double acting regeneration of soils in plant food, by the simple means of growing clover. Years ago somewhat similar claims were made for fallowing, and for the same reason. Legumes and fallowing act much in the same method in agricultural economy; simply in storing plant-food nitrogen in the soil, and this plant-food nitrogen is taken from the air, and is thus generally counted free of cost. This free-focost business is never correct as fallowing implies the loss of use of the soil, and legume growing frequently means a year of unprofitable cropping. However, the expensive plant-food nitrogen is gained, and

this is a far step in advance.

The claim is made that clover, for example, can be used in the simple corn-wheatclover-timothy rotation to supply all the nitrogen needed for the three non-leguminous crops, and the potash and phosphates are also said to be present. For example, clover cannot fix atmospheric nitrogen unless potash and phosphoric acid are present in proper quantities to go with same in the formation of vegetable substance, hence the ignorant argument that so long as the clover lasts the other plant-food elements will also last. This is a mistaken understanding of the influence of clover, and one that has done much damage. The best way to clear up the

matter is to take the actual plant food utilized by the rotation mentioned. We will suppose that all the plant-food nitrogen of the clover crop comes from the air, that all the wheat, one-third the corn, one-third the clover hay and one-half the timothy hav are sold off the farm, and that all the plant food of the crops fed on the farm is returned to the scil, and that twothirds of it is realized as plant food for

future crops.			food in	the
.,	Nitrogen.	Potash.	Phosph	
CornWheat		78 fbs.	58 24	ths.
Clover	147 "	118 "	30	**
Timothy	.129	107 "	39	**

Of the plant-food nitrogen, 147 pounds are credited to the clover and are to be deducted, leaving 296 pounds for the fertilizer consumption of the four years, other than such as may be derived from the clover. The plant food sold off the farm is as follows:

433 the 333 the

151 fbs.

Phosphoric Acid. 13 lbs. 11 ... 39 ... 54 ... 7 lbs. 17 " 10 " 20 "

158 lbs. 117 lbs. 54 fbs. These quantities of plant food are totally lost to the soil; deducting same from the total crop needs we have the plant food

returned to the soil as manure, etc., as follows: Nitrogen. Total crop....296 lbs. In sales......158 " 333 lbs. 151 fbs. 138 fbs. 220 fbs. 97 lbs. At best not more than two-thirds of this can be realized as plant food in new crops, so that the actual plant-food drain by this

simplest of all rotations is as follows:

Nitrogen Potash Phosphoric acid This represents what must be actually returned to the soil every four years in this simple crop rotation, including the use of every pound of farmyard manure made, and all of it saved with scrupulous care; conditions never realized on the average farm. Even with the most careful use of clover, and conservation of manures, the net loss of plant food per acre runs per year about twelve pounds of nitrogen, eighteen pounds of potash and eight pounds of phosphoric acid. This may be taken as an excellent general fertilizer formula in broad general

Those who have given the subject the most investigation are loud in their praises of the prompt and intelligent action of Dr. Austin Peters, the competent and energetic

arming.

P. J. CHRISTIAN.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13 1902

the cold wind. But when one has dry corn at the freezing-point. We say nearly, befodder, coarse bog meadow hay and such cause there are others that are said to
material to use up, we believe it will pay to
put it into a tight box, and moisten it with is below freezing, and we think the one

hot water, at least a gallon to five bushels which causes bitter cream, when it is not of fodder, adding a little salt and whatever caused by weeds in the food, is one of those.

tected from outside danger, and in accord- food there is no better way that we know of tons, to one twice or three times as long and ance with the cattle commissioners' instruc- than to feed the coarse food and grain as the same width and depth, fenced about freezes, having left two or three buds on tions, not to move such cattle about, or ex- above described, give water at almost any with common fence rail twelve feet long, change with neighbors at distant points. It is even much better for the port of Boston to be closed entirely to the shipment of cattle for the time being than for the country to lose its whole export trade. In three years time that would mean the loss of up-

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sion of this trouble may go abroad. We

trust it may be understood that, excepting a

very small proportion, all of the cattle exported from this country come from the Western States and from Canada, and,

therefore, this trouble in New England has

nothing to do with the great cattle-producing

VOL. LXII. - NO. 12

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUCHMAN

LEW ENCLAND AND OF AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. 3 STATE STREET.

Boston, Mass.

TERMS:

Foot and Mouth Disease.

for the New England farmer than for some

other cattle raisers in more distant and less

Heretofore this section of the country has

and really from all cattle plagues, except

ica, so long as there is any danger that the

from any one of the New England States to

work great individual hardship, but it is

far better for each and every farmer to

co-operate with the State and national

authorities in this matter, in stamping out

the disease, even at a considerable sacrifice,

than to hesitate or delay, and allow the dis-

ease to get a stronger foothold, perhaps

spreading to other sections of the country,

and becoming a national calamity. It is to

be hoped that every farmer who has in his

possession cattle, sheep or hogs will be

willing to submit without complaining to

the just restrictions and regulations of the

cattle commissions of the different States,

and to the wise regulations of the United

The fact that this disease is highly con-

tagious must be recognized by each and all.

Common highways, over which diseased

stock have walked become contaminated by

the sore hoofs. The same may be true of

railway cars and steamships in which such

facilities afterward are liable to acquire the

lisease. This is the reason why among the

first steps in seeking to prevent an epidemic

is to stop the moving of cattle about in

any way whatever in the regions which

have come under suspicion. We hope every

one interested will take pains to insure

healthy animals have been exposed to the

contagion, isolation for a suitable period is

animals that have once suffered from this

sease are rendered almost valueless, and

many cases severe forms of disease

uld be best followed by death of the

mals. This, however, seems like a stern

costly measure, but once a disease is

er control by our authorities such meas-

s may save the country millions of dollars

he long run. Protection of the healthy

e of this section, and in fact of other

whatever measure that object demands

d be taken without hesitation. No

t the United States will make a large

priation to pay for all animals which

outbreak is a great calamity to the

of Boston in a commercial aspect.

e exports from Boston for eleven

hs of 1902 have been 78,645 head, while

1, for the same period, 112,864 head of

were exported, and in 1900 the export

he eleven months was 124,932. This

ess must come to a standstill, and no

will be transferred to Canadian ports,

ew York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and

refusal of the British government to

it the importation into the United

dom of cattle arriving from New Eng-

after this week will not cause any

solicitude in Great Britain about an

ate beef supply. Neither will it in-

to any great extent with the West-

attle raiser or shipper. A more rigid etion of the animals sent will undoubt-

e made, both here and in England,

hipments made from New York or

is further south will no doubt go out

bout suspicion. Again, this cattle plague

ing only in a small section of the counwill undoubtedly lead to the shipment of or consignments of dressed beef in re-

interators. The present shipments in that way are somewhat restricted by the refrigurator facilities, which will undoubtedly, however, be increased in all transatiantic steamers.

lled by order of such authorities.

should be the first consideration,

ur most reputable veterinaries think

prompt reports of new cases.

sattle are carried from one place to another. Healthy animals making use of the same

States authorities.

a safe precaution.

trouble will get a permanent foothold.

civilized sections of the world.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

DEC 15 1902 \$

wards of two million head of export cattle from the ports of the United States.

Farm Hints for December. PREPARE FOR WINTER. The first duty of the month, if it has not been already done, is to make preparation for cold weather, not by laying in a large supply of coal, for that seems to be almost impossible even for the rich, but by making all the buildings snug and wind proof. Cracks should be buttoned and all the broken windows glazed. It will pay in old barns to sheathe up the inside, and line them with roofing paper or felt to keep the wind from blowing on the animals. Do the same at the henhouse to protect the fowl. It may easily double the number of eggs during the winter when eggs are high priced. Make sure that the doors are not only well hinged, but their fastenings are secure, so that the wind may not blow them open and reduce the temperature to that outside on a cold inside night. We have known an hour or two with an open door and a cold wind to reduce the milk flow from one-fourth to one-third, a loss which was not easily made up. Get a good pile of dry wood ready if it is to be had. Scarcely a wood lot that has not enough such dead trees and branches that may well be cut out, even where there is not wood already out and seasoned. Get the sleds and sleighs ready for use, for snow will soon be here. Bank up around the house and other buildings, as they may need it to keep the wind from blowing under them and through the floors. Keep the grain bins well filled that it may not be necessary to go to the village through deep snowdrifts, or go without grain for a few days just when the animals need it most. A neglect to keep these little matters attended to in season marks the shiftless farmer, who is always behind with his work and "dredful unlucky" with his

work COOKING POOD FOR STOCK.

We do not believe it will pay to cook good food for stock that are kept in stables sel-dom below 40° in temperature and never below freezing in the coldest weather. Nor will it pay to cook food and give it warm to

THE COTSWOLD BREED OF SHEEP. point from lukewarm up to 100°, and we and the space at sides and ends well packed prefer the latter, and then keep them in a with straw, with top well thatched with the warm stable, and give a comfortable bed same that kept ice almost without waste for at least twenty hours out of each twenty- until August, and but little wasted, although four. The pure air should be furnished the last was not used up until cold weather. them in the stables, and they should not The first man who showed us this plan said lack for sunlight, while on a pleasant and he had saved enough on ice the first year to warm day about four hours exercise in the build a good icehouse, but he could not see yard will not injure them, and we are not sure that it will do any good. If the fattening hog only needs to eat his ration and then lie down in the straw, why should the

cow, whose energy goes to produce milk, be

Ice water may be a good thing for an animal that has had a good warm meal on a cold day, but we do not believe it. They may endure it better than one that has had a meal of dry fodder not steamed or warmed. a glass of ice water or of cold spring water on a hot summer day when we were at better for us than water fresh drawn from the well at about 49°, or even better than that, which had been in the field until it was a little lukewarm. And we have or frequent use of it that kept the digestive organs so chilled that they failed to work properly, or could not do so until the water had been thrown off in perspiration. Even if it is good for the human race, we fail to see that it is any benefit to the animals, and certainly think it reduces the ability to produce milk and probably to lay on fat in the winter time. A warming of the water, from the use of a pailful or washboiler full, to take the chill off that in the trough, or the use of a heater or a steam pipe that will bring it up to about 100° in the winter, we think will prove profitable when the cattle

But our principles do not yet extend to the failure to use loc at the milk or dairy room. The rapid cooling of the milk while being aerated can scarcely be well done without the use of loc in the cooler, nor can the dairy room be kept at a sufficiently low temperature in the aummer time without its use. Nearly all the basteria that affect milk and crease propagate usest rapidly in warmth and alowly in cold, but perhaps

United States Department of Agriculture We give the following extracts from the annual report of James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, 1902:

The secretary opens his report with a reference to the educational work of the department, which he says has grown in effectiveness since his last annual report. He finds that the demands of many public institutions for men to conduct research in scientific fields and for ability to manage agricultural enterprises encourage young men to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded. The teaching of the science of agriculture and of the sciences relating to it are receiving more attention in the col-leges instituted for the purpose, many of which have neglected their full duty in the

Research into the principles governing the growth of plants has resulted in increased varieties to select from. The de-partment is helping the people in many their soils, and of the most profitable uses to which they may be devoted. The department's explorers are continuing to search the Old World for valuable plants, which may be successfully transplanted here. The purpose is to help toward the production in our own country of everything that soil and climate will permit, and to avail ourselves of our new island possessions to grow such products as demand

The past year affords gratifying evidence of the value of forecast warnings of the Weather Bureau in saving life and property. Ample testimony is afforded that the value of property thus saved from loss amounts to times the cost of maintaining the bureau. The secretary urges the desira-bility of extending the distribution of daily forecasts co-extensively with the rural free delivery. Of the ten thousand rural freedelivery routes existing Aug. 1, 1902, it has been found possible to serve only one thou-sand. To make the distribution co-extensive with the ru al free delivery would, he estimates, cost about \$100,000.

Under the inspection service of the Bureau of Animal Industry antemortem inspections for the year aggregate nearly sixty million, at a cost of a fraction over one cent each. The number of postmortem inspections was nearly 39,000,000. The meatinspection stamp was affixed to over 23,000,-000 packages of meat products, and the number of certificates of ordinary inspection issued for meat products for export, exclusive of horseflesh, was 32,744. The quantity of pork examined microscopically and export exceeded 33,000,000 pounds. Altogether the value of exports of animals and animal productions for the year amounted to \$244,733,062. The clearances of vessels carrying live stock was 837, and the inspection of these vessels has reduced the percent. for cattle, 0.89 per cent. for sheep, and to 0.65 per cent. for horses.

There were inspected and admitted from Mexico over 65,000 cattle, and fully six thousand sheep, lambs and goats. Importations from Canada of cattle numbered only 27,716. We imported from that country 148,313 sheep. The strictest quarantine is maintained at the ports on the seacoast in order to prevent the introduction of animal plagues. In addition to cattle and sheen. there were quarantined animals of various species for menageries and zoological parks. The department veterinarian stationed in Great Britain treated with tuberculin all cattle over six months old destined for export to the United States. Of 1067 cattle

so treated. 139 were rejected. Experimental exports of dairy products have been made to Japan, China, Cuba and and other insects has aroused great popular Porto Rico. The obstacles to the rapid increase in this trade are principally inadequate transportation facilities and climatic study of new problems.

He reports investigations having for their purpose the extension of the export trade n fruits and vegetables, and improvement in methods of handling these products for foreign and domestic use. Several experimental shipments have been made to Europeen markets. The results have been fully satisfactory, the net returns in most cases exceeding domestic values. The net returns are largely influenced by the kind of packages and methods of packing and shipping.

The secretary urges the necessity of a thorough and systematic study of the different foreign markets so that the American farmer and fruit grower may make shipments intelligently. He proposes to send an experienced man to one or more of the most promising foreign markets to study prevailing conditions and to secure and handle experimental shipments, noting all conditions which have a bearing upon the results. This agent will also study the products with which we have to compete, and will do what we can toward enlightening the general public in foreign countries in regard to the character and value of our own products. If sufficient funds are available, this work will be inaugurated the forthcoming year in a limited way.

Investigations of grasses and forage crops are of vital importance to American agriculture, and these have shown during the past year that the maintenance of soil fer-tility is intimately associated with the production of forage crops and their proper utilization on the farm. The success tending the efforts of the department to introduce alfalfa in the clover regions is most encouraging, and it will be pushed vigorously the coming year. Experiments are now being made with the new and promising variety of alfalfa from South America, which resists the rust which so frequently attacks the common form.

The secretary urges the adoption of proper methods of rauge management, and recom-mends that Congress give to the President authority to secure for the experimental needs of the department such tracts, of public range land as may be necessary to con-tinue its experiments on an adequately large



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE CATTLE YARDS AT BRIGHTON.

Interest in forestry and a perception of its possibilities as a great national resource have developed so swiftly in the United States that the discrepancy between the capacity for Government service of this branch of the department, and its opportunities were recovered. ties were never so great as now. During the past year the Bureau of Forestry has the past year the Bureau of Forestry has notably increased its store of knowledge, on which all forestry depends, and has made large gains in introducing practical management of forests of both public and private ownership. Its field work has engaged 162 men and has been carried on in forty-two States and Territories.

Thirty-seven applications were received during the year, asking advice for the management of two hundred thousand acres. The total area now under management, in accordance with the working plans of the bureau, is 372,463 acres. A plan is in preparation for a tract in southeastern Texas, comprising an area of one and one-fourth million acres, the largest private holding of timber land in the United States.

By the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Forestry has become his official adviser in matters of forest policy for the national forest reserves, covering over sixty million acres.

The methods devised for the analysis of

soils in the field have been so perfected that the amounts of nitrates, phosphates, sul-phates and the like can be determined to within four or five pounds per acre, one foot leep. Concluding his review of the Soil Survey work, the secretary says, "I know of no line of work which has been undertaken of more fundamental importance than that of the division of soil management, nor one which offers promise of more valuable results to agriculture. It of better methods for the cultivation, fertilization and cropping."

The study of the San Jose scale in Japan and China and the importation of its ladybird enemy has been an important feature of the year's work in the Division of Entomology, besides importations of foreign beneficial insects, work with the South Afri-can cross-hybrid fungus, and the sending abroad of some of the beneficial insects of this country. In co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry the entomologist is in-vestigating the insect enemies of forests. Valuable results have attended the investigation of the Mexican cotton-boll weevil, and the possibility of centrolling the codling moth in the Northeast has been demonstrated. The direct relation to the comfort and health of human beings of the mosquito interest, and these investigations are being followed up with advisory work and the oughly investigated. The secretary reports the practical success of Smyrna fig culture in California, and predicts that in a very climatic conditions are favorable.

importation of select breeding queens from Italy and smaller importations from Austria and Cypress. Very favorable reports of people with whom she has queer experi-

these queens have been received. Statistics of attendance at the land-grant colleges show over forty-two thousand students enrolled,-an increase over the previous year of seven per cent. The atten for the four-year course in agriculture increased more than twenty-six per cent. The secretary points to the marked success of agricultural high schools in Minnesota and Nebraska as an indication that there is a demand for agricultural courses with those afforded in various manual arts in the city high schools. He states that all over the country farmers are sending their children to public high schools and paying for their

In regard to Farmers' Institutes, he states that these are now held in forty-four States and Territories, including Hawaii. Over 2300 institutes were held last year. The funds contributed by the different States and Territories to this work amounted to nearly \$200,000, and 7009 persons attended these institutes. He points out that while the persons actually engaged in agricultural pursuits number about ten millions, the total number of persons reached by the institutes and the agricultural colleges is not much over seven per cent. of that num-ber, while the publication of the stations

reach about five hundred thousand farmers.

The investigations of the Division of ever reported. The falling off from 1901 was mainly corn and cotton. The decline in these two products aggregated \$89,000,000. Special interest has been aroused in our

mand then to be met by the regular trade. | 415 millions of which consisted of improve land. According to the returns of the last census, about forty million people, or more than half of the total population in 1900, re-sided on farms. Of the twenty-nine million persons reported as engaged in gainful occu-pations, ten million—more than a third— were employed in agricultural pursuits. The produce of American agriculture in 1899, including farm animals and other products, aggregated nearly five billions of dollars. The most valuable crop was Indian corn, \$828,000,000; then hay and forage, \$484,000,000; then cotton, \$324,000,000; wheat returned, \$370,000,000, and oats \$217,000,000. The animals sold and slaughtered during the year were valued at over \$900,000,000, the products of the dairy gave \$472,000,000, while poultry and eggs returned over \$281,-000,000. The concluding statement of the secretary is that results in the work of the the farm."

Boston Cranberry Market.

During the month of September there were received in Boston market 3950 barrels of cranberries. In October 9628 barrels and in November 7892 barrels.

This corresponds with receipts in 1901 as follows: September 3990 barrels, October 13,138 barrels, November 10,310 barrels. During the same months in 1900 receipts of eranberries in Boston market were as follows: September 3938 barrels, October 7368 barrels and November 10,006 barrels.

Quotations for cranberries in Boston marret at this time are as follows: Extra large, fine order and good color \$8 to \$8.50. Fairly good size and color, sound \$7.50, smaller berries sound \$7, light-colored berries \$6 to \$6.50, berries not in good condition \$5 to \$5.50, soft berries \$2.50 to \$3.50, all barrel

During November the berry market has small berries to fine large, good-colored ber-ries range from \$6.50 to \$8 per barrel. The reneral price for Early Blacks is \$7 per barrel.

The outlook is favorable for cranberries. The market here today is almost completely bare of berries in receivers' hands. Dealers have orders to fill at market prices, which cannot be filled at present, on account of lack of stock. Some dealers claim they have never sold as many berries in November as they have this season. No doubt trade will improve during December, as many berries are always wanted during the holiday season.

Literature.

This popular juvenile is a companion quate transportation facilities and climate study of new problems. Experimental volume to the Peter Newell edition of and while they remember to go to this place, further cultivation of the markets of Japan. further cultivation of the markets of Japan.

Under the Act of Congress of March 20, house and ornamental plants, orchard fruits. 1902, the dairy division has inaugurated a system of inspection of dairy products offered for export, certifying to the quality and character of the articles.

Story In an attractive binding of the dairy story in an attractive binding of the juvenile a holiday novelty. His pictorial representations of Alice and her experiences are unique and fantastic, and will probably few years Smyrna fig orchards will be in bearing in many places in California, and doubtless in other Western States where side of the mirror, and it is in a In apiculture the work has included an dream that her inquisitiveness is satisfied. Dreamland is the open door to the game of chess, which she sees played by ences. She meets first the pawns, white and red, who turn out to be such odd peronages, such as the daisy, the fawn, etc., while among the other pieces or chess people are Humpty-Dumpty, Tweedledee, Tweedledum, the red and white knights, the kings and the queens, the car penter and the walrus. Alice meets the red queen, converses with her, and decides to the label of the red queen, converses with her, and decides to join in the competition for royal honors, or gain a kingdom for herself. In order to put her resolution into action, she is obliged to make hasty journeys and short stops. Finally she wins in the contest, and is placed between the two queens at a grand feast. In the general by catching the tablecloth to save herself from being pushed out of the way, and her dream ends. She finds herself in the cosey, armchair with the kitten and the mother cat nearby. Mr. Carroll's cleverness in conceiving and executing this story is now matched by the ingenuity and skill of Mr. Newell in illustrating the eventful scenes. through which Alice passed. This com-bination, with the aid of the book-maker, results in a volume which will delight the youn .. [New York : Harper & Bros. Price,

heroine an extremely vivacious, impulsive and generous-hearted young woman, whose

establishment and had been taken up by Lady Bonfill, who first designed her for beaufort Chance, she then decided Lord Marvin only was good enough for her. She, Trix, called at Dane's Inn to inform does not escape severe criticism, a while the most is unjust, she suffernment. She, Trix, called at Dane's Inn to inform Mr. Newton of her success. There she meets Peggy and claims her friendship. The tragedy of money is played from this point on to the close of the book. Peggy discovers Airey Newton's real financial condition, and Trix becomes engaged to Lord Marvin while she is entangled in speculations with Beaufort Chance and a Mr. Fricker. Chance has determined to marry Trix, but wants her a rich woman, therefore he introduced her to Mr. Fricker, who is impossible in the society in which Trix has made entrance. However, Trix agrees to introduce trance. However, Trix agrees to introduce Fricker and his family in return for his services, but she fails both him and Chance. These two men connive to her downfall and Government for agriculture are justifying succeed. When Trix discovers that she expenditures, and "the future will still is ruined and owes Mr. Fricker £3000, further show the value of science applied to she leaves Lord Marvin's home and flees to Peggy. How the tangle is cleared and not only Trix restored to self-respect and happiness, but Airey Newton also, is all due to Peggy's efforts. Mr. Hope's lessons of extremes in money is self-evident. Peggy spends all she has, regardless of the morrow, Trix wants money for the position in society it can bring her, Airey Newton loves money for itself alone, and Tommy Trent is the happy medium, who places love and happiness oped plot with very human characters, who have enough individuality to render them interesting throughout the story. However, the story does not ring true of Mr. Hope, for there is lacking that strong sense of right and wrong which is evident in the author's best novels. Perhaps the theme itself is to be blamed for this, but when we complete the story our idea of the lesson to and lived, going up to the college for his recitations. It was a dreary place, but with be gained is neither clear nor forcible Whatever Mr. Hope writes has an evident interest, and "The Intrusions of Peggy" is not an exception. [New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.]

This volume is a collection of nine stories which narrate in a fanciful manner a general theme, namely, the search for happiness. Henry Van Dyke, the author of these stories, views this general subject in differ-ent lights in these creations of his fancy. A reader always interprets a story for himelf, and it is not a rare occurrence to miss the author's intended meaning. In these stories, where the real significance is hidden in fantastic figures, it is left to each reader to glean what explanation he may of the general theme. One story, entitled "The Source," is the tale of a good man slain by his enemies; his friends maintain that he is not dead but changed into another form. They assert that they visit the place where he lives, which is the source of the river, the death of a good man brings prosperity

to the just and the unjust, even as the water is free and without price. "Spy Rock" tells of the dreamings of a way her brother. But Maxon is poor, and mind distorted by the use of Hashis. In he lives near Burroughs, in the hope "Spy Rock" tells of the dreamings of a mind distorted by the use of Hashis. In the sewanderings of the brain the man beholds a great world of which it is his ambition to write some day. "The Lost Word" places before us the picture of a youth, in his enthusiasms having given up his wealth and bound himself to the Chrispour than the lives near Burroughs, in the hope that in some way his assistance will be needed. The opportunity comes to him. He overhears Scarabini planning to stab Dr. Burroughs within a few hours of the time set. Maxon drags himself to a saloon, pours the contents of a vial into his glass and drags and tian sect. The cold, gray morn of reality has dawned on him, and he is without the peace and joy he thought was his. For wealth, pleasure, success and fame he sells the name of the one he worships. When the years have brought to him the emptyness of it all, he seeks that which he has lost and it will not come. Repentance at last reclaims his soul. In this way each story has its moral teaching, and the views of life in this dress, which fancy provides, are often the kind we seek the most. The dream of the man for gold, for fame, for love or for knowledge, are all ways in which he seeks that which he calls happiness, and n the end he finds them empty names. Mr. Van Dyke writes in that artistic style peculiar to himself, and the original manner in in conception and exhibits infinite delicacy of feeling. He is one of the few masters uproar and confusion Alice upsets the table of the short story. [New York: Charles eribner'sSons. Price, \$1.50.]

dent Julian

As a newspaper correspondent Julian Ralph has a broad insight into human nature, and that he has observed with good purpose is demonstrated by this new book. "The Millionairess" is a study of a beadtiful and good woman, meeting with the malicious attacks of society and the unscrupulousness of certain persons who attempt to use her. Where her home is situated she has built up the surrounding village with the assistance of her parter. village with the assistance of her pastor, Mr. Stone. Well-constructed houses take In this novel Anthony Hope has for his the place of dilapidated buildings, and The investigations of the Division of Foreign Markets show exceptional activity on the part of our competitors in the agricultural export trade, especially Anstralia, Canada and Argentina. Our own agricultural exports for the fiscal year, 1902, amounted to \$860,000,000. This, next to the exceptional record for 1901, is the highest ever reported. The falling off from 1901 was mainly corn and cotton. The decline was mainly corn and cotton. The decline the control of th industry the place of drunkenness and idleness. Miss Lamont is always ready to was mainly corn and cotton. The decline in the secretary declares his wish has been to carry out the will of Congress in the distribution of seeds, so as to result in the most good to the country. The Congressional distribution last year was the largest in the history of the department, and particular attention was given to forage crop seed, cotton seed, tobacco seed and seed of other special crops. To still further increase the efficiency of the seed work, several new plans have been put into operation. Under the present system, the department secures its own seed in the open market, contracting only for the mechanical work of packing and mailing the seed. See ismen are now co-operating with the department in furnishing specialties and novelties. These will be distributed only so long as to make them thoroughly known, leaving the de-

very occasion his idea of what should be very occasion his idea of what should be done, whether hiaotharsrs cacte orthe part not. Miss Lamont, although his heroine, does not escape severe criticism, and while the most is unjust, she suffers as though she deserved it all. She has a morbid sense of wishing her philanthropic work to pass unnoticed by the public. When Mr. Beekman shows her a scrap-book he has compiled from newspaper clippings on that subject, she is indignant and incensed against him. That she ultimately finds her great happiness in Beekman was a foregone conclusion. Just what the author thinks of society in general is not quite clear, and the bits of social life he does give are unpleasant reading. Mr. Ralph possesses a faculty for delineating characters which in themselves are paramount to the plot. | Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.]

Company. Price, \$1.50.]

A story of the Italian quarter of the city which gives an insight into the life of people whom we so little understand is well worthy of the reader's attention. If the tale is told simply, at times even crudely, the spirit of the self-sacrifice and love is so evident from the start to the finish that we cannot but be moved by this recital of the joys and sorrows common to every life, be it cast in high or low places. Mabel G. Foster is the author, who has taken for her chief character a young doctor, whose family was at of the eruption of Mount Pelee. He one time wealthy, but reverses came, and Philip Burroughs has had to work his way exploring the volcano in search to obtain his education. Raymond, an in-timate friend, who was a junior when Burroughs was a freshman in the medica chool, secures a position in the St. Luke's dispensary for him, thus rendering it possi-ble for Burroughs to go on with his studies without feeling the pinch of poverty.

Here at the dispensary Burroughs worked

La Signorina, the interpreter nurse, to assist him among the people, he was fairly well comfortable, besides obtaining much experience. With Raymond's visits he had one other recreation, that of calling on Margaret Worthington, whom he one day asked to be his wife. Although Margaret consented, her father refused his sanction cause of Burroughs' financial prospects In the Italian district a Spanish doctor has set up a rivalry, employing Scarabini, an Italian interpreter, to draw him patients. He was a "quack" doctor, and the simple-minded people, deceived at first, swarmed back to Dr. Burroughs more devoted than ever. Scarabini, because of this, boasted that he would kill the American doctor. One night Burroughs is called to see a man who claims that he is familar with Burroughs' family. There is every evidence that this man, Maxon by name, has been well educated, but has contracted the morphine habit. Burroughs encomes him. In the past he had loved Burobject now in life is to assist in some and drinks it. With the aid of the stimulant he starts on a run, in order to reach the place in time. He is not one minute too soon. In his own breast he receives the blow intended for the doctor. His death, Burroughs' sorrow over the man, and the gratitude of the people over Burroughs' escape are incidents of dramatic interest. The crucial moment in Burroughs' life has arrived. He has now to decide whether to leave this work, having obtained his degree, and start in a new place, or remain among the people here. If he stays here he must give up all hopes of ever winning Margaret for his wife, but duty points out one way only. The story is not of great literary merit, but it contains a value of its own. The pure atmosphere of sacrifice and duty is outlined from the beginning of the story to the end. The local color of the Italian quarter is one of the chief charms of the book, as well as being

BALL BAND WOO nit all kinds of and every climate. Ball Band trade m the guarantee of qua Look for the red ba every boot. We are wool boot-Nothing but the be quality of rubber is use in the manufacture the Ball Band rubbe goods. Their qualitas made their succe Not made by the Trust.

Keep Your Feet

peared in the first one, "Lost on the Orinoco," continue their adventures in the present tale, leaving Venezuela for the West Indies and visiting Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti and Porto Rico, before going to St. Pierre, Martinique, about the time of the eruption of Mount Pelee. Here exploring the volcano in search of missing relatives. The description of story furnishes, is one of the most complete that has been offered, and the cause of the disaster is explained in a simple, straightforward style, that is free from scientific technicalities. The general view of life in the West Indies, which is given in this book, has every indication of being thoroughly accurate, and will, no doubt, convey fresh and much-needed information to many readers. The author understands well the art of constructing a tale in which dramatic interest is steadily maintained without any sacrifice of probability. Published by Lee & Shepard.

Made by MISHAWAKA WOOLEN

This fanciful poetic story, bearing the inpress of a novel conception, reminds one of the same tender sympathy for the soul bound by many barriers, which must force its way through victorious, or else sink within exhausted, expressed by Mr. Barrie in "Sentimental Tommy." The humor and pathos of living a life the author sets forth in this dainty tale of pure love for the mother, for the father or tor the friend, and the delights of stretching forth the helping hand while the other hand knows not of it The writer by his pen tells the reader how he loves people, is sorry for their mistakes, yet always glad because of the common tie between all mankind and himself,-the privilege to exist and solve in some way the task set before them. The story part of "The Little White Bird" consists series of adventures in Kensington Gardens which are in the first person by a gentleman who cites his impressions on incidents which come in his way. They are made largely of observations on the life of a young woman, named Mary, who has married where love constitutes all the riches. Her loving hands furnish a room, constructing her furniture out of odd boxes and decorating the rooms in such a way as to cause them to appear cosey and inviting. It needs Mr. Barrie's power of description to present this delightful picture of poverty enlightened by the divine love. As life grows hard for Mary and packages arrive containing needed articles from her "dear unknown friend," who surreptitiously enjoys his bountifulness toward her, the narrative becomes invested with a softness of color and light that the tears come as readily as the smile. When motherhood comes to Mary the observer notes the halo of light which shines about her head, and the glorious smile that lights up the pale countenance. The years bring added cares which line that face, yet there is always that glory of divine rights present The onlooker makes himself more and more the kind, "dear unknown friend," although he suspects his incognito is secretly recognized. The story is charming, while the spiendor of motherhood is sketched color of the Italian quarter is one of the chief charms of the book, as well as being its original feature. The author has done justice to her theme, and has handled these people with sympathetic kindness. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

A story of timely interest for boys and older people as well is "The Young Volcano Explorers; or American Boys in the West Indies," by Edward Stratemeyer. It is the second volume in the Pan-American Scries, and the same characters that ap-

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poultry.

Sell the Chicks Early.

In keeping hens for eggs we are obliged to grow enough chicks each year to keep the flock good. This gives us each season quite a large number of young cockerels to be disposed of, besides the old hens that we do not wish to keep longer. How and when to sell to the best advantage are questions of importance, and a study of the markets will always be found an advantage.

The grower who has a good local market

will usually do well to dress his young cockerels as soon as they reach the broiler size. There is little, if any, added profit to be gained by keeping them later, as the gain in weight will be offset by decline in price. In weight will be onset by decline in price. But the most of us have to depend on outside markets for the disposal of our surplus. Where we are obliged to ship, it will generally be found more profitable to ship alive than dressed. The market for live chicks is always as good, often better, than for dressed. The difference in price will seldom pay for the work of dressing, especially at the busy season. I have just received returns from a coop of live chicks that were consigned to a Boston commission house, and the price received was within three cents a pound of what they would have sold for dressed. Deduct shrinkage and pay for dressing, and the balance is in favor of

This is nearly always the case in warm weather. There is too much risk from heat and dampness and too much poor stock on the market to make it advisable to ship

dressed poultry long distances at this season. When cooler weather comes it will often be more profitable to dress before shipping. this size. As they grow older they are apt to grow thin in flesh, and they will need extra feed in the fall to fit them for the

If they are kept beyond this age the cockthere is often a falling off in the egg output, and a serious check to the development of the pullets. After all, this is the one great reason not to be lost sight of, as our success or failure depends in large measure upon the perfect development of the hen.

So I say separate the sexes before the cockerels get old enough to worry the pul- food. take them at paying prices, but separate whether you sell or not. This is a "little thing," but it is only one of many that go to

borticultural.

There are many fine, showy perennials, such as pæonias, iris, hollyhocks, Helianthus, phlox, anemones and a thousand or more other kinds, that give as much color and beauty to the garden as the annuals.

Perennials, after being once transplanted, simply need occasional cultivating, and at the close of the season a good mulch of manure. The annuals, after being planted from seed, in a great many cases require transplanting. During this course a great many are lost; and there is constant care needed the rest of the season in cultivating. Annuals do very well for some small gar

have plenty of ground, the perennials are the most satisfactory investment.

No plant is more satisfactory for house culture than the yellow oxalis; it will grow and blossom so freely if given sunshine and

Begonias seem to thrive even on neglect and give all the variety of foliage needed. The Chinese primrose is a continuous bloomer. The feathery Asparagus plumosa must not be forgotten; and if a vine is needed try a Cobæa scandens.

Visiting a florist a few days before Christmas, nothing more delighted my eyes than the bright fruit of the ornamental pepper; the tree-like plants were so clean and thrifty, and the bright, shiny fruit made a very attractive plant for decoration. But I was informed at once that every plant was sold, and came away quite disappointed. The Jerusalem cherry has always been a favorite, but these gay little peppers excel even

It would seem no harm to hardy waterlilies to allow them to remain in water through the winter. That is exactly their condition in their wild state. Of course you must make sure first that they are of the hardy kinds; also the water should best be of sufficient depth that it may not freeze solid. This especially would likely prove injurious to the fish. If the water is of a good depth, however, not the slightest harm should come to the plants nor to the fish.

barrels to Liverpool, 4163 barrels to London and 3036 barrels to Glasgow. For the same would be made to realize the possibilities in window displays of beautiful flowers, the frequent monotony of brick and mortar would be greatly relieved and an interest awakened in behalf of more frequent use of flowers. The writer has in mind two windows, on quite a small street, that never failto attract his attention pleasingly. The sashes are fitted with large panes of clear glass, and behind them are invariably handsome flowers (not necessarily expensive ones), are flowers (not necessarily expensive ones) arranged with good taste. At this time of writing there are vases of flowers is pretty sure to spread.

Much trouble may be avoided by dealing with woods and injurious insects on ing with weeds and injurious insects on their first appearsnes. If allowed to have several years start of efforts to control them it becomes great labor; and some are easily controlled. The drop-worm that carries its agood supply of oranges, principles of the same time in 1900, 26,363 barrels; same time in 1900, 25,363 barrels; same time in 1900, 25,364 barrels or coming formal street, that never failt to attract his attention pleasingly. The sashes are fitted with large panes of clear glass, and behind them are invariably handsome flowers (not necessarily expensive ones), and control them of writing there are vases of flowers is pretty sure to spread.

Much trouble may be avoided by dealing the same of the proposed proposed to the country show that we have been 1,416,400 barrels from Hontar and 1901,76,333 barrels; same time in 1900, 25,262 barrels.

The writer has in mind two windows, on the country show that of the country show that of the country show that of th

case made up of pieces of the leaves and branches of the tree it feeds on is very destructive if left alone, but easily checked if hand gathered in time. In all carefully managed gardens, a boy is set to work once or twice a year to collect and destroy the bugs. One should not only do this on his own grounds, but his neighbors should be told of their danger in letting the dropworm have a free foraging ground.

It is generally supposed that moss is mostly found on the north side of trees, and as a general rule this is true. But it has

mostly found on the north side of trees, and as a general rule this is true. But it has been found by observation that the amount of moss varies and is on different sides of trees. This fact does not materially militate against the general rule that moss is found mainly on the north side.

To intelligently understand why moss is found growing on forest trees we must understand the law that governs it.

No moss will be found growing on trees

No moss will be found growing on treestanding singly and alone in the open.

Three conditions are necessary for the formation of moss; viz., coolness, shade and

The old rule will hold true where a forest of trees stands on a level. 'As a general rule trees have both a warm and a cool side. Moss formation is always on the cool side.

The heart of a tree will always be found (save in some exceptional cases) nearest the cool and mossy side. Hilly land, inclining to all points of the compass, will vary most formation accordingly.—Mechan's Monthly.

Waste of Plant Food In Soils.

All tilled soils are subject to a constant waste of the plant-food element—that is, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Soils contain as a natural condition all three of these necessary substances, the potash and phosphoric acid as a constituent of the rocks which by disintegration from the great bulk of our soils, and the nitrogen in the form of vegetable matter, the residue of plant growth. A pure soil of course conplant growth. A pure soil of course contains no vegetable matter, but furnishes a medium for the growth of plants of the clover family, which have the power, when supplied with potash and phosphoric acid, of assimilating the inert nitrogen of the atmosphere. The decay of the roots, etc., of this class of plants supplies nitrogen for the growth of plants which cannot make their own nitrogen, so to speak, and thus their own nitrogen, so to speak, and thus, step by step, we have the agricultural soil of today.

Plant food must be soluble in soil waters

before plants can make use of it to acceler But it will hardly pay to feed the cockerels est losses occur. For example, if more until cold weather. I find the best time to plant food is made soluble than the plants sell is when they will weigh from three to three and a half pounds each. Chicks that have been well fed will be in good order at this size. As they grow older they are apt less by the feeding roots of plants it meets to be taken up more or less by the feeding roots of plants it meets to be taken up assess to be taken up more or less by the feeding roots of plants it meets to be taken up more or less by the feeding roots of plants it meets to be taken up more or less by the feeding roots of plants it meets. ate growth, and it is in this point the greatin passing on to the streams and water ourses. More or less fails to be utilized in this process, and ultimately finds its way to the ocean where it serves to grow marine erels should be separated from the hens and plants. Nitrogen is subject to losses in pullets, as they worry the latter so that bacteria, the nitrogen in decaying vegetable matter is converted into ammonia, which may escape in the air as a gas, or this ammonia by the action of other microorganisms may be changed back into the inert form of nitrogen as found in the atmosphere, and which is useless as plant

A great deal may be done to lessen these losses, though they can never be wholly prevented. The heaviest losses occur in the thing," but it is only one of many that go to make up successful hen farming. Try it face evaporation of water is light, and the this year.—New York Tribune.

fall, winter and early spring, when the surface evaporation of water is light, and the drainage into water courses consequently pound, castanas 9 to 11 cents, filberts 11 to drainage into water courses consequently heavy. Under these conditions, the soluble plant food, made so by the season's tillage, is freely washed into the drainage channels. By keeping the soil covered with catch It is remarkable to note the expense and time some people are willing to spend, each year, in raising annuals, when, for less time, and in the end less money, they could have a permanent bed of perennials.

There are many fine, showy perennials.

Vegetable Market.

The following shows the highest prices for hay, as given in the Hay Trade Journal, the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the prevalence of the disease. There is a firm market for potatoes, with a better demand: Houlton Green Mountains and the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the sample of the sample of the prevalence of the disease. There is a firm market for potatoes, with a better demand: Houlton Green Mountains and blow it is not always possible to use a cover of the following shows the highest prices for hay, as given in the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the prevalence of the disease. Four thousand head of cattle are now awaiting business, the propose of the sample of the prevalence of the following shows the highest prices for hay, as given in the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the sample of the sample of the prevalence of the disease. Four thousand head of cattle are now awaiting business, the propose of the following shows the highest prices for hay, as given in the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the prevalence of the disease. Four thousand head of cattle are now awaiting the work of the sample of the prevalence of the following shows the highest prices for hay, as given in the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the prevalence of the disease. Four thousand head of cattle are now awaiting the propose of the following shows the highest prices for hay, as given in the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned, Nov. 28, 1902: Bostom of the prevalence of the following shows the highest prices for hay a series of the following shows the highest prices for hay a series of the f plowing is excellent in improving the physical condition of a soil, but the plant food cents, Western 65 Philadelphia \$18, Pittsburg \$16, Pittsburg cents, Virginia sweet \$1.50 to \$2 per barthus liberated is woefully wasted by the

spring rains. This wastage is a condition which we have o consider as a practical fact. One of the important matters in connection with same to take into consideration is the probable disturbance of the plant food balance by such losses. Nitrogen we may disregard, as we can win that back by the growth of legumes—clover, cow peas, etc. Potash and phosphoric acid present a different problem. Potash is subject to severe losses, as when it is soluble in water there dens, but for persons who love flowers and are few combinations which render it again insoluble. Phosphoric acid, on the other hand, is very apt to take insoluble forms, and the loss of this plant-food element is rather slight. Every particle of lime encountered by the solution of phosphoric acid at once fixes it against loss. All these points must be considered in figuring on any cheme to maintain the fertility of the soil

by applying manures or fertilizers.

V. J. LANCE.

Fruit in Boston Market.

Apples are steady in price, with the mar-Apples are steady in price, with the market still amply supplied with common stock. Baldwins and Greenings \$1.25 to \$2 per barrel, Gravensteins \$2 to \$2.50, Pippins \$1 to \$1.50, Hubbardston \$1.25 to \$2, Pound Sweets \$1.75 to \$2, Twenty-ounce \$1.25 to \$1.75, Snow and Wealthies \$2 to \$3, Maine Harvies \$1.50 to \$1.75, Kings \$21to \$3, Talman Sweets \$1.50 to \$2.25, commo apples 75 cents to \$1.25, box apples, cooking 25 to 50 cents, choice eating 75 cents to \$1.25. Small lots and jobbing from 50 cents to \$1 per barrel more.

The export movement in apples continues heavy, though three steamers were held until today, which will bring their cargoes into next week's record. Receipts are larger. For the week the receipts were 96,953 barrels, against 20,947 barrels for the same week last year. For the week the exports were 26,938 barrels, including 19,739 barrels to Liverpool, 4163 barrels to London and 3036 barrels to Glasgow. For the same week a year ago the shipments were 5287 barrels; same time in 1900, 25,268 barrels;



SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR FALL BULB PLANTINGS.

box and \$6 to \$7 per barre!. Floridas sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75. For the week the receipts of oranges were 3224 boxes Floridas, 3520 boxes and 1652 barrels Jamaica, 600 boxes For the same week last year the receipts included 4550 boxes Floridas, 2785 boxes, 2228

5580 boxes Californian. California lemons are easier, at \$4 to \$5 per box for 300 counts, \$4 to \$4.50 for 360 counts and \$4 for 240 counts. Jamaica grape fruit is quoted at \$4 to \$5.50 per box.

Cranberries are firm and higher: Barrels \$6.50 to \$8.50, crates \$2.25 to \$2.75; jobbing 50 cents to \$1 more. For the week the receipts of cranberries were 1001 barrels; same week last year, 1921 barrels.

Turkish figs are quoted at 12 to 18 cents per pound, as to package and quality. California figs are quoted at \$1 per box. Persian dates sell at 4½ cents per pound, with Fard dates at 5½ cents in bulk and 6½ cents

rel, double heads \$2.50 to \$3.

The supply of Boston market celery is not so large and prices are firmer, at \$4 per long box, three dozen to the box, Paschel \$2 to \$3 per long box, white \$1.50 to \$2 for ong boxes, cauliflowers \$1.50 to \$2 per ng box, lettuce \$1.25 to \$1.50 per long box, radishes 75 cents to \$1.50 per box.

Onions sell at \$2 per barrel, with jobbers Onions sell at \$2 per carrer, when Jobes by the bushel higher; Spanish long crates \$2.75. Cucumbers sell at \$10 to \$12 for choice, medium \$4 to \$6, No. 2 \$3 to \$4. Hothouse tomatoes sell at 35 to 50 cents per ound. Cabbages are quoted at 60 cents per arrel, Savoy 50 cents per barrel. Marrow squashes are quoted at \$15 per ton, Hubbard \$20, Turban \$15 to \$20 per ton. Pumpkins sell at 25 cents per box. Mushrooms are scarce, and sell at \$1.50 to \$2 per 4pound box.

Yellow turnips sell at 75 cents per barrel, white French \$1 per barrel, white flat 25 cents per box, beets 50 cents, carrots 50 cents, parsnips 30 to 60 cents, egg plants \$1.50 to \$2 per crate, mint 75 cents per dozen, cress 50 cents, parsley \$1 per bushel for hothouse, salsify 75 cents per dozen Brussels sprouts 8 to 10 cents per quart by the crate. Southern string beans sell at \$2 to \$2.50 per basket for green and wax. Spinach sells at 40 cents per bushel, escarole 40 cents per bushel, endive 25 cents per bushel, romaine 75 cents per bushel, artichokes \$1 per bushel.

The Hay Trade.

The hay markets throughout the country are in steady condition, especially owing to a decided shortage in transportation facilities, which undoubtedly keeps the markets firm. Our reports show a large falling off in receipts in some of the markets, although receipts are about equal to the trade requirements. When receipts increase largely lower values will be inevitable. As usual, good stock commands first attention, and is kept well cleaned up. There is always a lot of poor hay arriving, which is difficult of

week. We refer to our market reports for prices of hay, both in Boston and New York

markets.

In Boston receipts of both hay and straw are quite liberal. There is some accumulation of the cheaper grades of hay, and also of ordinary and stained rye straw, and prices are easier for everything except hay and straw of the very best quality. Receipts were 306 cars of hay, 57 cars of which were billed for export, and 32 cars of straw.

The corresponding week last year showed receipts of 330 cars of hay, 113 cars of which were billed for export trade, and 34 cars of straw.

cars of straw.

Among the subjects of discussion at the recent meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Club was the question of the shriukage of hay and corn in storage. As to hay, a McLean County farmer stated that bales of hay weighing 125 pounds when first put up shrank to 116 pounds. Another Sangoman County farmer said his hay shrank twenty pounds per bale. Discussing the shrinkage of corn, Mr. F. A. Warner stated that on Dec. 6, 1901, 20,625 pounds of corn were put into a crib set on scales. This was weighed every Saturday afternoon until Sept. 25 of this year, when it was found that the corn weighed 19,635 pounds, a shrinkage of practically five per cent.

prairie \$10, Kansas City \$11, Kansas City prairie \$10, Duluth \$11.50, Duluth prairie \$10.50, Minneapolis \$12, Minneapolis prairie
\$11.50, Baltimore \$17, Chicago \$14, Chicago
prairie \$13, St. Louis \$13, St. Louis prairie
\$11, Richmond \$16.50, Memphis \$14, Buffalo
\$16, Louisville \$14.50, Washington \$16.50,
Cincinnati \$14.50, San Francisco, wheat hay Cincinnati'\$14.50, San Francisco, wheat hay \$15, Providence \$20, Cleveland \$14, Nash-

Export Apple Trade.

James Lindsay & Son, Edinburgh, quote nder date of Nov. 26, sales of Baldwins at \$2.88 to \$3.84, Golden Russets, English Russets and Roxburys \$3.12 to \$3.60, Greenings \$2.88 to \$3.36, finest Newtowns . 4.80 to \$5.04, common Newtowns \$2.80 to \$3.34, Northern Spies \$2.64 to \$3.36.

J. C. Houghton & Co., at Liverpool, under date of Nov. 26, quote arrivals by steam-ship Umbria 19,000 packages, demand quite active. Newton Pippins \$2.88 to \$6.24, Baldwins \$2.88 to \$3.60, Ben Davis \$2.88 to \$3.36, Golden Russets \$3.36 to \$3.60, Roxbury Russets \$3.36 to \$3.84.

J. C. Houghton & Co. of London, under date of Nov. 26, quote Baldwins \$3.96 to \$4.20, Greenings \$4.32 to \$4.56, Ben Davis \$3.84 to \$3.96, Kings \$4.80. Demand quite ective, with prices advancing.

Shipments of apples by the steamships sailing early in December will reach the British markets in time to catch the Christmas trade, and if our friends have any apples to forward we would suggest their doing so at once, as it is hardly likely the markets will be any better after the holidays than before.

The total apple shipments to European ports during the week ending Nov. 29, 1902, were 154,237 barrels, including 26,938 bar from Boston, 47,218 barrels from New York, 35,472 barrels from Portland, 44,609 barrels 35,473 barrels from Portland, 44,609 barrels from Montreal and none from Halifax. The total shipments included 54,313 barrels to Liverpool, 33,820 barrels to London, 26,264 barrels to Glasgow and 39,840 barrels to various ports. The shipments for the same week last year were 24,294 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 1,416,400 barrels, against 416,545 barrels for the same time last year.

years, and the brightest sunshine out of doors was a cloudy day inside. The milch cow needs sunlight, not only for health, but to produce milk and butter fat. When we were selling milk and knew just how much we had, each day, we found that two or three cloudy days in succession reduced the yield to a considerable degree, not only when at the barn, but in the pasture. If too many windows reduce the temperature put on double windows. It will cost a little extra, but it will pay, or the cows will pay

There is a continued firm market for choice l.ay, with low grades duit and easy; straw is quiet; millfeed is easier at lower prices. Choice hay \$20 to \$21, No. 1 \$17 to \$19, low grades \$12 to \$15 and up, rye straw \$14 to \$15, oat straw \$10 to

\$15 and up, rye straw \$14 to \$15, oat straw \$10 to \$11, sack spring bran to ship \$18, winter \$18.75 to \$19, middlings \$17.75 to \$23, mixed feed \$18.50 to \$21, red dog \$22.75, cottonseed meal \$28.75 to \$27 for shipment, linseed meal \$28.60 to \$27 for shipment, submitted to Congress of money necessary to run Government during fiscal year 1904 are: Legislature \$11,508,483, Executive \$319,500, 8tate Department \$2,676,325, Treasury Department \$123,318,526, War Department \$130,306,605, Navy Department \$44,725,798, Interior Department \$163,018,616, Postoffice Department \$10,303,486, Department Agriculture \$5,660,150, Department Labor \$184,220, Department Justice \$7,431,500; total, \$589,189,112.

—The Wilson liner Columbian and Warren liner Sagamore left Boston without the cattle

liner Sagamore left Boston without the cattle they had been scheduled to carry. The Cunarder Sylvania sailed with a cargo of cattle cleared Saturday. A plan may be tried to slaughter all cattle before shipment.

cattle before shipment.

—"Dried potatoes" is the name of a new product evolved by the South Carolina Experiment Station. The potatoes are boiled, peeled and evaporated in a cannery and will remain in perfect condition for years. The preserved potato becomes it for eating after being soaked

potato becomes it for eating after being soaked in warm water for an hour.

—The attempt to kill off the water hyacinths in a bayou of St. Mary's Parish, La., by sprinkling acid on them will not be repeated. The acid burned off the tops of the hyacinths, but left the roots which choke the channel unaffected. Incidentally it poisioned the water, the result being a number of dead cows and, at least, one warvy sick citizen.

one'very sick citizen.

—Creamery expert B. D. White of the State Dairy and Food Department has been at work three weeks compiling the creamery statistics of Minnesota from the annual reports made by creamery managers for the blennial report of the department. There are no figures available for 1902, as the creameries do not make their reports until after the end of the year. The figures show that during 1901 650 Minnesota creameries made 54,667,145 pounds of butter, compared with 44,007,933 pounds in 1890, an increase of 10,850,212 pounds, or 24½ per cent. The year of 1901 was comparatively dry, and the yield of this year will undoubtedly be much larger, as the conditions have been most favorable for butter production. one very sick citizen.

—There is nothing new to note in the egg market except the increased receipts of fancy new-laid lots from nearby places. Fancy fresh Western continue in fair demand at 26 to 27 cents but to command this rate the receipts must show about 60 per cent. new eggs. For the ordinary run 23 to 24 cents is a full selling rate. Fresh gathered Eastern sold fairly at 23 to 26 cents for good, 27 to 28 cents for extras and 30 to 35 cents for fancy new-laid. Refrigerators have been selling at 20 to 21 cents, but it was not easy to get a bid of over 20 cents for choice lots yesterday. The stock in cold storage was reduced 9931 cases last week, and stands at 114,053 cases, against 72,955 cases same time last year.

—A cargo of 4800 tons of sugar from Java, -There is nothing new to note in the egg

T. R. Gusman of Havana, now in Washing-ton. says: "It is costing Cuba \$40,000,000 a year to be independent of the United States. One hundred pounds of sugar are now worth \$3.56 in Puerto Rico and \$1.87 in Cuba. Cuban planters

rt, Dominion and Leyland. The capital is \$20,000. With the great fleet of 113 ocean flyers the crust will carry a large share of the world's passenger and freight business. It will tap

passenger and freight business. It will tap nearly every one of the important shipping ports on the globe. Six faster and larger vessels are being built for the service.

—The annual report of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, shows that in the last fiscal car the fees from copyrights aggregated \$64,687. The total number of books in the library \$64,687. The total number of books in the library is 1,114,111, of which 172,760 are duplicates. The accessions to the library in the year were 81,971 printed books and pamphiets, 62,913 manuscripts, 896 maps and charts, 34,461 pieces of music, 20,676 prints and 1961 additions to the law library. The librarian calls the attention of Congress to the tact that existing legislation falls to secure to the library copies of the confidential executive department documents from which the injunction

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of secrecy has been removed

of secreey has been removed.

—The prevailing dullness in ocean freights is accontasted this week by the embargo placed on exports of eattle and sheep from Boston. Such shipments recently, however, have been rather light, owing to the 1901 corn crop failure, being less than 40,000 head of eattle for the past five months, against 125,000 head for the full year 1901. Steamers leaving port today were scheduled to take out 1764 head of cattle and 3024 sheep. The present cattle rate is 30s against 40s a year.

1801. Steamers leaving port today were scheduled to take out 1764 head of cattle and 3024 sheep. The present cattle rate is 30s, against 40s a year or two ago. Another fe-ture of the week is the transfer shortly of the Cunarder's Saxonia and Ivernia to the New York service, to replace mail steamers to be overhauled. The new Cunarder Carpathia, expected here before Jan. 1, will with the Ultonia replace the transferred liners.

—The embargo on shipping cattle from Boston is looked upon as an excellent thing for the Canadian trade. In the eleven months of this year Canada has shipped fully 30,000 cattle via Boston, and of course under the present circumstances this trade must revert to Canadian ports. The facilities both as regards yards and steamers will have to be increased very largely from Canadian ports, however, if the trade is to be taken care of.

—Among the exports of the week ending Declumeters of hear free.

—Among the exports of the week ending Declwere 2065 live cattle, 2648 live sheep, 13,960
quarters of beef from New York; 1304 live
cattle, 2330 live sheep from Boston; 1407 live
cattle, 1205 live sheep from Baltimore; 783 live
cattle, 249 live sheep, 400 quarters beef from Philadelphia; 731 live cattle, 1000 live sheep from Port
land; 336 live cattle from Newport News; 4231 live
cattle, 3028 live sheep from Montreal. The largest
shipments were made to Liverpool and next
largest to London, Glasgow and Manchester.

—Rhode Island authorities hope to confine
the foot and mouth cases to Cumberland and

the foot and mouth cases to Cumberland and Lincoln, where it has been asserted the disease originated.

—It will be noticed that the cattle trade was light at Brighton and Watertown this week. The trade in milch cows is practically at a standstill. —Nine hundred million dollars annually is the product of all our domestic animals in the United States. The dairies amount to \$472,000,000. We sent abroad last year in live animals and animal products \$244,000,000 in round numbers. animal products \$244,000,000 in round numbers. Our cattle exports last year amounted to \$392,-000,000, our horses to \$11,000,000, our sheep to \$2,000,000.

—The wholesale price of milk in New York is —The wholesale price of milk in New York is now 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents a quart, the highest in twenty years.

—The failure of the Yorkshire Wool Combers Association in England with reported large liabilities has had no market effect either in England or in this market. The London auction sales opened last Tuesday, and prices advanced a new cent. for mexinosa in new cent. for fine sales opened last Tuesday, and prices advanced 5 per cent. for merinoes, 16 per cent. for fine crossbreds and 15 to 20 per cent. for 'low' crossbreds, and there has been no change in these prices since the opening. There is a general lack of knowledge here as to the operations of the failed Yorkshire Association, and the belief that the extent of the failure has been greatly overestimated.

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BOSTON.

MASSACHUŞETTS PLOUGHMAN ENGLIAD ATO OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Andrew Carnegie is again in a condition to discuss libraries.

Will Marion ever know just who applied the tar and feathers?

Nothing has yet been said about excursion rates for veterinaries. After life's fitful fever ashore the

miral is probably glad to be affoat again. We judge that the color of the "Painted is either a deep purple or a bright House"

Button, button, who ordered the button? is the way the old refrain now runs in

As foolish a misstatement as most was the rumor that Harvard proposed to make music a requirement for admission. And now we have rumors of a duel to be

fought down Georgia way with deadly weapons. The duelist who is killed will of course go to Paris. Truly it is a mean man who forges his

wife's name. The act suggests graduation from the earlier feat of shaking pennies out of the baby's saving bank. Nothing is more open to debate than a loan bill—but the debate is of a kind that

can usually be classed as preliminary practice for the discussion of other questions. One of the advantages of the rapidity with which things move nowadays is that a

play based on the Molineux case will probably have very little interest for the public.

Garrett, Wy., has the first woman justice and is therefore the first State to follow the precedent that would seem to have been long ago established by the blind lady with the pair of scales.

The Public School Association continues to gather strength with additional years-at all events it gathers the strength of seeing more and more clearly the vital points which it is most necessary to bring to the atten-tion of the public.

Whether or not the U. of P. young men who speculated in tickets for the West Point-Annapolis football game are disciplined in consequence, the incident adds something of very little value to the standing of their Alma Mater.

Cupid has every inducement to get busy. Although we are all supposed to be uncommonly prosperous, there are over two monly prosperous, there are over two come under a protective tariff, and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the same age. To all of whom we suggest a tariff laws as a whole work well, and if

going to waste this year than usual. Even in New York State many are going to waste,

ety, is coming to the United States in April | forget the greater good. The evils are real for a three months tour to study American agricultural methods. They propose to visit all sections of our country to endeavor to learn why American farmers stand at the front rank in skill and production.

President Roosevelt, in co-operation with the Interior Department, is determined to oust stock raisers who are illegally occupying millions of acres in the West, especially in Colorado and other Western States. Millions of acres of public land, which ought rightfully to be opened to the homestead settler, are now occupied by stock raisers.

Showing the increased interest in thesub ject of better roads, Representative Brown-low has just introduced a bill to create in the Department of Agriculture a bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Public Roads, with a director at its head. The purpose is to secure uniformity in road construction and a uniform system of taxation for road purposes.

Considering the fact that the Weather Bureau states the past month to be the warmest November on record for a period of at least thirty 4 vo years, it seems singular to hear that there are five inches of snow in Cumberland, Md., several inches in El

in Cumberland, Md., several inches in El Paso, Tex., snowstorm covering wide stretches of country in New Mexico and even in Old Mexico, and the heaviest snow of the season in the Catskills. Of course we may expect snow in northern New England by this date, but it seems odd to think that the Southern States should get ahead of us in this respect.

A large dealer in cattle and beef products from Kansas City, recently in this city, noted what a poor quality of meat is frequently sold, and readily bought by people who seem to know nothing about it. He truly says that wholesome meat must come from a healthy animal. When the animal is muscular the food material is large, since much-used muscle makes rich, juicy meat. Lean beef is firm and elastic, and if it is good will appear purplish red when first cut, becoming bright red when exposed to the air. The best cuts are fine grained and the state of the proportion of owners operating farms as occurred, apparently, not by former owners losing their farms, but by the purchase of farms as investments by people who cannot operate them. This point, however, cannot be demonstrated, and should not be insisted on too strongly. In both these matters, i. e., area of farms and ownership, our American agriculture seems to have been moving toward a more extensive practice. This view, however, is not supported by other data now to be cited. 3. Improved and Unimproved Farm Land—The proportion of unimproved land has been steadily increasing in the United States. In Massachusetts the amount of improved farm land is not only relatively, but absolutely, less than it was twenty years ago; the amount having fallen in that time from a fittle over two million acres to a little over one million.

4. Value of Farm Products—In spite of the proportion of owners large. This change in the proportion of owners losing their farms, but by former owners losing their farms, but by former owners losing their farms, but by former owners losing their farms, but by the purchase of farms as investments by pe

after some hard usage, because the African help said they could not induce the cow to sit on it while being milked. The story ought to be true, at it was lately told by a missionary in London, who had but recently returned from Africa. We heard not long since of a gentleman farmer who bought for his manager at his farm a separator, and on inquiring how it was liked was told it was a very good thing. After they had skimmed the milk and churned the cream they put country has increased rapidly during the

the skimmilk through the separator and got a pound or two more of butter. The manager had not learned of the possibility of the rural districts. Massachusetts

An investigation of the American fruit shipments to England shows that the trade is on a broader basis this year than before. The largest handlers of California fruits say that the season for imported fruits, which is now practically over, save for a few late shipments, has been decidedly successful. It is found that the temperature can be kept right on the slow-steamer lines, which are really just as capable of handling fruit as the ocean greyhounds, and at a less price. Peaches, plums, pears, apples and nectarines have all been successfully shipped. American grapes and green figs, however, cannot compete against the products of the south of France under ordinary conditions. No ill effects have been relt from the Cuban and Porto Rican competition, and Englishmen do not expect to get better bananas than they are now receiving better bananas than they are now receiving from Jamaica. Porto Rican pineapples do not seem to be suited to the English market.

Phenomenal success is reported by the truck farmers in western Tennessee, along the lines of the railways, arousing increased interest in horticulture. The tomato grow-ers, in particular, reap a rich harvest during the season, and an invasion into this field is threatened. It is reported that tomato clubs, backed by commercial organizations and business men individually, are being organized in a number of towns in the vicinity of Humboldt, Tenn. One club, it is said, will cultivate fully five hundred acres to tomatoes the coming season. In a number of other towns clubs have been number of other towns clubs have been organized with a large acreage. The railroads are offering all the towns which will put in considerable acreage the reduced rates on truck products. The most serious feature of the situation will no doubt be the scarcity of labor for this class of work. ably have very little interest for the public.

The common negro laborer of the country is not intelligent enough for the cultivation of tomatoes, and only a limited number of been talking too openly about his relatives in what he might naturally have imagined was a private conversation. But who told to be imported.

Among the salient features of President

Roosevelt's message are the following: The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country than ever before in our history. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure di-rected against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over lomestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end can not be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always reading of Balzac's "Memoirs of Two
Young Married Women."

A larger proportion of the apple crop is
going to waste this year than usval. Even
No. 2007 Even Work State was a substant laws as a prospered under them and is
prospering, it is better to endure for a time
slight inconveniences and inequalities in
some schedules than to upset business
by too quick and too radical changes. going to waste this year than usual. Even in New York State many are going to waste, by reason of the scarcity of barrels, the coopers not supplying the demand, and by reason of the high cost of fuel to those who have been in the habit of evaporating apples in large quantities.

by too quick and too radical changes. No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Of course when the conditions have favored the growth of so much A large delegation of farmers, under the what the growth of what was evil. Let us uspices of the German Agricultural Soci- not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil, evils.

> Our Agricultural Advance. Following is a summary of the argument

and general plea of a paper entitled, "Our Agricultural Advance," presented at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture at North Adams, Dec. 2, by Mr. F. A. Waugh, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

The facts presented in the foregoing paper may be classified and summarized as follows: 1. Area of Farms-It has shown that the

average area of farms has increased slightly in the United States during the past twenty years, the increase amounting to about ten per cent. In Massachusetts, however, the average farm area has remained about

2. Ownership of Farms—There has been a steady decrease in the proportion of farms operated by owners in the United States. This decrease, though still well marked in Massachusetts, has been considerably less than in the country at large. This change

cut, becoming bright red when exposed to the nir. The best cuts are fine grained and lined with fat. If the best is dark and mushy, with yellow fat, it is poor. If the cut shows but little fat it means it is from an old animal.

Improved dairy utansils are not of much use to those who do not understand how to use them. There is a story of an Englishman who owned a farm in Africa, and sent out to it a milking stool of the latest pattern. It was found to have been laid aside after some hard usage, because the African help said they could not induce the cow to sit on it while being milked. The story

been much more rapid in the cities than in the rural districts. Massachusetts has now eighty-seven per cent. of the total population of the State resident in cities, an increase of twenty-one per cent. in twenty years. This means a marked enlargement of the farmer's market. In fact, taking Massachusetts alone, the farmer's market in twenty years has been multiplied by 3.

7. Localization—It is easily shown that our American agriculture exhibits this further mark of progress, that the production of special crops is becoming more and more localized. This is a practical advantage in that it utilizes special soils and expos-

more localized. This is a practical advantage in that it utilizes special soils and exposures for the crops best suited to them; and it is a commercial advantage in that it helps to consolidate the business of handling, transporting and selling the crop.

8. Specialization and Unequal Development—It can be shown that our agricultural industries have been greatly specialized further—

8. Specialization and Unequal Development—It can be shown that our agricultural
industries have been greatly specialized
during recent years; and it appears, furthermore, that the various specific branches of
agriculture have developed with marked
inequality, whether we consider the country as a whole, or one State, county or town
at a time. The law which seems to govern
this inequality of development is this: The
rate of development in the several branches
of agriculture is proportional to degree of
specialization, refinement, or intensiveness
of the practice involved.

The general plea, closing the paper, was
that the development of our agricultural industries, especially in the Eastern States,
is toward intensive rather than extensive
farming. The greatest advances are being
made by the most intensive specialties.
They lead the way. Now the most refined
and intensive specialties are those of a
horticultural nature,—fruit growing, gardening, glass-house farming, etc. These

ening, glass-house farming, etc. These branches, therefore, deserve to be espe-cially fostered. Their value should not be estimated by the number of dollars invested in them, but by the influence which they have on the general agricultural advance.

The Culture of Prunes.

Not all of the great Weat is dry and arid. Although it is stated by the irrigation advocates who are urging the idea that the reclamation of the arid region is a great national question, and that it would be a benefit to the entire country, as stated in general terms that the Western half of the United States is arid and unproductive without irrigation, supporting but five mil-lion people, whereas the Eastern half conenty millions. This is not strictly true, for there are some individual sections on the Pacific coast where there is natural rainfall, and where large crops are raised without artificial watering. Parts of Oregon and Washington even have excessive rain-

San . Jose, Cal., about fifty miles from tion where magnificent crops of apricots, peaches, etc., have been grown for years under nature's waterings. This is possible, perhaps, owing to the great depth'and richness of the soil. It is black and loamy, and in one instance, at least, that I observed, dirt that came out of the bottom of a sixtytwo foot well was the same as the surface soil. No one knows where hard pan can be

Still, even here, the growers are many of them putting in pumping plants as an insur-ance against drought, and they say that it pays them. The California irrigator would probably irrigate wherever he settled. A little three-horse power gaseline engine will pump enough water to irrigate ten acres, and much can be raised and made from ten acres of good land.

San Jose's great crop is prunes—thou-sands and thousands of acres of them, mostly in small orchards of ten and twenty acres with homes in their midst—a kind of agriculture which builds up a country. There seems to be no such thing as a failwill be so full that the prunes are small, the following year the crop will be light one, but the fruit will be so much larger as to make the yield perhaps even more profitable. Size counts. I saw in a packinghouse two piles of prunes side by side. Both were composed of good prunes, but in one they averaged forty to the pound and were worth eight cents, and the others were probably 120 to the pound and were worth only one cent a pound. It is impracticable, nowever, to thin the fruit on the trees.

ches and apricots are always thinn Prunes are, as every one knows, simply plums. They are shaken off the trees and put in trays three by eight feet, and left in the sun to dry (there are a few evaporating plants, but nothing is better than sun-dried

The Campbell drying and shipping plant has handled five million tons of ffruit this year. At one time they had seventeen acres of trays of prunes drying, and their value was \$5000 an acre. This represents the product, of course, of hundreds of farms. An acre yields from four to fourteen tons of fresh prunes, as there are all kinds of prune

Prunes are worth this year, fresh, 24 to three cents per pound, according to size.

Drying reduces their weight one-half.

Prunes, like most everything else, must be "prepared" for sale. Nothing can improve the prune just as it comes off the drying tray. But it is then of a reddish black and dull in appearance. So it is boiled for two or three minutes and treated with a solution of glycerine-licorice, and gelatine, which makes it look black, glossy and rich. Then it is packed in boxes, twenty or forty pounds and sent East in carload lots.

A few years ago, the United States im A few years ago, the United States imported large quantities of cheap German pranes. But as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture said to me once, "Our growers are getting after them with a sharp stick." And today I saw some carloads of prunes going to Rotterdam and Marseilles. The frost, it seems, hurt the French crop this year.

A prune which runs forty-five to the

A prune which runs forty-five to the pound is a very fine one. A prune which runs thirty to the pound is seldom seen and it is worth much. A prune which weighs twenty-five to the pound is simply immense. With the exception of picking time, a man can take good care of ten or twelve acres of prunes, and raise enough tother things for his family. The San Jose fruit growers like to have fifteen or twenty acres. Then they can put money in the bank. The man who raises prunes is likely to have as well on his place, peaches, apricots, apples, oranges, lemons, pears, figs, almonds, walnuts and cherries.

The following recipe for prune; pudding

The following recipe for prune; pudding was given me by Mrs. Rmma S. Meder, who lives with her husband in a pretty little tenacre fruit orehard near San Jose in the Santa Clara valiey. She assured me that this is almost a "plum" pudding.

this is almost a "plum" pudding:

fowls 10j to 11 cents.

fowls 10j to 11 cents.

fowls 10j to 11 cents.

There is still a fair supply of venison of.

foring, whole deer selling at 15 to 15 cents,

milk, one-half our syrup, one tempoonful rapidly during the radial in milk, salt and spice to taste, class.

The Eureau of Animal Industry is now to disturbed over the disclosure of the treaded foot and mouth case among cattle, sheep and other ruminate and hogs in the New England States.

and mouth disease exists to an alarming ex-ent in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massa-husetts and Vermont. Dr. Mohler, the enusetts and Vermont. Dr. Mohler, the expert veterinarian of the department, Dr. Leonard Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. James Law of Cornell have visited the infected districts, and it is upon their recommendation that the quarantine has been declared.

antine has been declared.

In an interview, Secretary Wilson declared that this is one of the most serious problems the department has had to deal with, and should the disease spread westward the calamity would be a national one. In a talk to the President's Cabinet on Friday, he expressed the opinion that possibly the disease has prevailed in New England for some time and had been concealed. Dr. Salmon, the chief of the Burean of Animal Industry, he stated, would be sent to the affected district at once.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that most of the veterinarians of the de-

In this connection, it is interesting to note that most of the veterinarians of the department have never seen a real case of foot and mouth disease, so that its appearance would not likely cause suspicion. Some years ago it appeared to a slight extent in Massachusetts, but through the stringent measures adopted by the department, it was quickly stamped out.

Foot and mouth disease exists to a great extent among the various European and

extent among the various European and North African countries, and is the princi-pal reason for the prohibition of the importation of mileh and other goats from abroad into the United States. It is said that there is no country abroad where fine minch goats are raised but what is affected by the existence of the foot and mouth dises

Wherever it has been put into operation the rural free delivery of postal matter has not only brought about a great improvement in local conditions, but it has increased the postal receipts in many cases very largely. No deficiency, it is believed by the postal authorities, will ever be created by this service, which has now become a permanent feature of the Postoffice Department. Extension to rural carriers of power to receive and register letters has proved so acceptable a public benefit that it is pro-posed further to provide an extension of the noney-order system to rural routes. Rural earriers are now empowered to receipt for money orders, and it is intended after the first of the year to authorize them to pay money orders at residences of known patrons of the routes

Boston Provision Market.

There is an easy market for pork provis ions, with a substantial decline for the week. Cut meats were marked off again Saturday: Short out and heavy backs \$22.50, long cut \$22.75, medium \$21.25, lean ends \$23, bean pork \$17.50 to \$18.25, fresh ribs 12 cents, corned and fresh shoulders 10 cents, smoked shoulders 11 cents, lard 112 cents, in pails 122 to 122 cents, hams 122 to 14 cents, skinned hams 13 cents, sausage 102 cents, Frankfurt sausages 10 cents, boiled hams, 18 to 183 cents, bacon 15 to 16 cents, belogges 101 cents, belogges 101 cents, become 11 cents, belogges 101 cents, become 11 cents, belogges 101 cents, belogge bolognas 9½ cents, pressed hams 12½ cents, raw leaf lard 12½ cents, rendered leaf lard 12½ cents, la pails 13½ to 13½ cents, pork briskets 121 cents, sausage meat 91 cents,

country dressed hogs 8 cents.

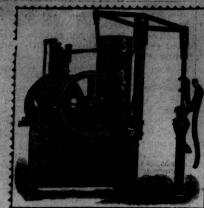
The kill of hogs for the week by Boston packers has been large, though not up to the previous week. The total for the week has been about 35,200, preceding week 41,000; same week a year ago 40,000. For export the demand has been slightly less than for the previous week, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$250, 600; preceding iweek, \$265,000; same week last year, \$360,000.

There has been an increase in offerings of hogs, but a decided decrease in comparison with a year ago, says the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing 560,000, red with 495,000 the preceding weel and 540,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 740,000 and two years ago 625,000. From Nov. 1 the total is 1,865,000, against 2,285,000 a year ago, a decrease of 420,000. The quality is good in most instances. Prices have receded from the advance of the preceding week, closing with an average of about \$6.05 per 100 pounds for prominent markets, compared with \$6.20 the preceding week, two weeks ago, \$5.70 a year ago and \$4.80

week, as usual at Thanksgiving time. Prices are fairly, steady, and an advance is expected by the trade, though the situation indicates that it will be small if any movement upward is made: Extra sides 10 cents, heavy 3 to 9 cents, good 7 to 8 cents, light grass and cows 5½ to 6½ cents, extra hinds 12½ cents, good 10 to 11 cents, light 7 to 9 cents, extra fores 7 to 7½ cents, heavy 6½ to 7 cents, light 5 to 5½ cents, backs 6 to 9 cents, rattles 4½ to 6½ cents, chucks 5 to 7½ cents, short ribs 8 to 14 cents, rounds 7 to 8½ cents, rumps 8 to 14 cents, rumps and loins 8 to 17 ents, loins 8 to 21 cents

Beef arrivals for the week were so larger, being 121 cars for Boston and 72 cars for export, a total of 193 cars; preceding week, 117 cars for Boston and 33 cars for export, a total of 186 cars; same week a year ago, 145 cars for Boston and 88 cars for

Poultry cleaned up very well at Thanksgiving time, owing to the small supply, and choice dry packed sold at very good prices. For the same reason prices have held up well since Thursday, with a fair demand. For the week the receipts were 13,230 packages, against 21,323 packages last year. The quotations are: Western turkeys 18 to 19 cents, Northern fowls 14 to 15 cents, chickens, Western 14 to 16 cents, Northern 18 to 20 cents, iced turkeys 17 to 18 cents, fowls 13 to 15 cents, chickens, chickens, chickens, chickens, chickens, chickens, western 14 to 16 cents, fowls 13 to 15 cents, ducks 15 to 15 cents, chickens, chick



FAIRBANY MORSE **RASOLENE ENGINES**

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

TES FROM 11 TO 60 HORSE-POWER THE JACK OF ALL TRADES, 1 ACTUAL HORSE-POWER, (

MAY BE DISCONNECTED AND USED FOR ALL KINDS OF FARM WORK BAWING, GRINDING, ENSILAGE CUTTING, ETC SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY 174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

sells at 15 to 18 cents for whole carcasses Moose meat is quoted at 10 to 12 cents for the whole animal. There is a fair supply of game. Black ducks sell at \$1.60 supply of game. Hack ducks \$2.50, widgeon \$1.75 per pair, redhead ducks \$2.50, widgeon \$1 to \$1.25, teal \$1.10. Philadelphia squab are firm at \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen, with natives at \$3 to \$3.50, quail \$4 per dozen, ployer \$6 to \$7 per dozen

The grapevines should be trimmed now when not frozen, and those that are not hardy on the trellis should be loosened ready to lay down. Let them bend naturally, as the trunk will withstand the weather and the trunk will withstand the weather and need not be covered, but when the ground is frozen cover branches with straw, evergreen limbs, cornstalks, or anything to protect them from sun and wind. On this put a few inches of earth to hold it in place, and make a mound of the same around the trunk three or four inches deep to prevent the buds from starting too early in the spring. This is best done when the earth is frozen but two or three inches deep. The covering should not be of fine material like hay or leaves, as that might exclude the air so as to cause rotting. If a snow should chance to come before the covering is put on, shovel enough snow on the branches to cover them well, and tramp it down solidly so that it may thaw out slowly. The solidly so that it may thaw out slowly. The solidly so that it may thaw out slowly. The covering is to be removed in the spring when the leaves begin to start, but it is not necessary to put the vines on the trellis as soon as this is done. They often grow faster while lying down than they would if exposed to the cold winds.

The Maine Experiment Station says that the Green Gage, Burbank and Moore's Arctic plums head the list in that State. These are all good varieties for a commercial orchard. The McLaughlin is a good variety for home use, as it is of the choicest quality. For home use and a local market there are other varieties that prove good as they extend the season, but many of them vary more in yield and quality according to the soil they are grown on than do the sorts named. At the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society at Farmington, a paper from Mr. E. R. Mayo advocated the selection of plum trees one or two years old, and setting them about fifteen feet apart. He said that ten varieties were enough in a commercial orchard, and the Lombard seemed to be his favorite, or one of them, while Mr. Charles M. Pope thought the Green Gage, McLaughlin and com-mon Blue Damson were more profitable than the Lombard. Both advocated pruning the trees and thinning the orchard should be heavily dressed, wood ashes being especially desirable. The Hon. Solon Chase advocated the Northern Spy apple, as he gathered 250 barrels from forty trees this year. He attributed much of his success to the use of the harrow in his orchard. Last spring he sowed clover and was then having it plowed under, and next year will run the harrow again. Professor Munson spoke on the need of more care in packing and handling fruit for market, and urged the necessity of cold storage on the farm, not only because much is stored in cellars or other places unfit for the good preservation of the fruit, but because were many farmers who sold at the first offer received, when possibly the market was glutted and prices were low. If they could be kept at home until really in de mand, the grower would obtain the better prices instead of the speculator or the middleman.

A fruit grower in Patoka, Ill., had occa sion to have his house replastered last fall. He took the old plaster and put it around a row of apple trees in his orchard. The en tire crop in the orchard had been very badly affected by bitter rot that year, and it was this year, with the exception of the row that he put the plaster on, which was en-tirely free. The farmers are not all going to knock off their old plastering to dress their orchards with, but it is said that there will be a good demand for lime another season to put in the orchards. But we are not sure that the effect was all due to the actio of the lime. It may have been that the broken plaster made a heavy soil sweeter and more friable, and that the same results would be attained by the mulching with a heavy coating of sand and working it in. The physical condition of the soil has almost as much to do with the results on th crop as the fertility has.

At the meeting of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society at Durham Albert DeMerritt of that place discussed apple growing. He believes there is a fine opportunity in New Hampshire for this business, and thinks the Baldwin is one of the most profitable varieties. He has had good successions of the second successions and the second successions and the second successions. profitable varieties. He has had good success in grafting native apple trees. He set out 150 apple trees when his mother was sixty-four years old. She hoped he would live to derive benefit from them, but said she would not. But she did live to see them produce \$1000 worth in one year. Twenty years after planting they produced 64 barrels of apples per tree. rels of apples per tree. Few fancy apples are worth growing. It pays to graft old trees as long as they will make any growth.

export, a total of 233 cars.

Muttons and lambs stiffened up a little after Thanksgiving, the cooler weather also helping the market; veals are steady and unchanged: Spring lambs 7 to 9 cents, yearlings 6 to 7 cents, muttons 6 to 7 cents, veals 7 to 10 cents, fancy and Brighton 10½ to 11 cents.

The state of the section was a section where it originated, and he finds that there are decided differences between that and the cided differences between that and the cided differences between the section was a section where it originated, and he finds that there are decided differences between that and the cided differences between the section was a section w originated, and he finds that there are de-cided differences between that and the ordinary Ben Davis, as it is better flavored than the latter and keeps longer. Under good cultivation is also attains a larger size. It does not receive its name from its color, but from the fact that a Rev. Mr. Black was and has a semblance of strips, even when they are not distinct. P. C. Chency, in the Journal of Agriculture, also speaks of the Black Ben Davis as a sure bearer, with larger apples than the Ben Davis and better flavored

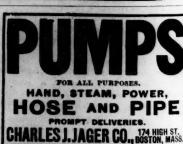
they say that when a cluster is affectively se near the one showing the rot are to be affected, this would indicate they did not thin their fruit enough. plums should not be left so near to; that the rotting of one would affect an The thinning has the result of makin tree an annual bearer, and the plums be larger. An overloaded tree is weake and sometimes destroyed, by trying to per-fect too much fruit. Many, too, do not prune their trees enough, and have too de a head which interferes with the success spraying. The American trees need usually more pruning than the European or Jap anese varieties. Then, spraying often fails from not being done at the proper time of often enough. As many are confident that they have saved their plum crop by spraying, we think that those who have falled to do so must blame the lack of efficiency on their methods and not on the spray, if it was mixed according to the formula.

Not many years ago the English papers

either ridiculed the idea of there being any such article as first-class American beef, or laimed that, if there was any such thing, the greedy Americans saved it at home for their millionaires, and sent an inferior article to Great Britain. It was reported that certain dealers sold their best American beef as genuine English beef, and their inferior cuts of English beef as American. But if this was ever true, the prejudice against American meats of whatever kind has now disappeared, and beef, mutton or bacon need no better recommendation than to be labelled "Canadian," while "American," as they call that from the United States, is nearly as good. Yet the Canadian may bear the trade-mark of a Chicago or Omaha firm, and the American that of a Montreal or Toronto firm. We have as good pure-bred beef stock and as good in this country as the best grazing country in the British Kingdom, and if not as good pastures, rain soaked or fog drenched for five days out of every even, we have as good grain to finish the fattening process as they can furnish. With these facts impressed upon the mind of the English buyer, there is no difficulty in obtaining for American be if in England a fair price, equivalent to the price it would sell for here, and possibly enough to well repay the risk of seeking a distant market. Not all of our best beef goes there, but there is some for those who are willing and able to pay the highest prices, and some for those who must be content with a poorer quality in order to obtain a sufficient quantity. Luckily for the poor, the nutrative qualities are not always dependent on flavor or price, and those who have to buy the cheaper pieces are not likely to suffer from so doing, as they care more for its "standby" qualities than for little matters of tenderness or delicacy of flavor. How much the quality of American bacon and beef has herped to create a kindly feeling for us in the lower and middle classes of England, as they are called there, we cannot say, but we believe that it was an Englishman who first said that the road to a man's affections lay through his stomach, an if it was not, it is as true of the Englishman as of other nations, and while they look to us for their food, they will not be very quarielsome.

I Can Sell YCLP Fa: M no matter where it is. Send description, state price and iesem hof. Est. vos. Highest references. Offices in a cities. W. M. Osterander, 1816 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia





Star Incubator For Sale One new 240 egg, only run twice, price \$15.00. Geo. Steengrafe, So. Plainfield, N. J.

MOSELEY'S Fruit Evaporator little factory for only \$6.00. For use on ook stove. No extra expense for fuel. East traporates apples, pears, peaches, all mail fruits and berries, corn, pumpkin for circular. Agents wanted. A great seller.



If Quality ty are considered, we will compete on d Page Fence will pretty surely win. DVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADMIAN, MICH.

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

For the week ending Dec. 9, 1902. and Cattle Sheep Su ...1676 9,429 ...1919 11,197 go.3820 12,575 This week...1676 Last week....1919 One year ago.3820

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of fide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first quality, \$6.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$9.50@10.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.00@3.50. Western steers, 4@7½c.

MILCH COWS—Fair quality \$30.00@45.00; choice

STORES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-ings, \$15@25; two-year-olds, \$18@32; three-yearhgs, \$28@48.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c; extra, 42½c; sheep and lambs per nead in lots, \$2.50.55; lambs, \$3.50@5.25.

FAT Hogs—Per pound, Western, 6½@6½ live eight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.25@8.00;

eight, versed hogs, 7@84c.
Veal Calves—4@7c P b.
Hides—Brighton—7@74c P b; country lots, 64

Calf Skins-60c@\$1.50; dairy skins, 40@60c. Tallow—Brighton, 4@5c & fb; country lots PELTS-40@85c.

Cattle. Sheep. Maine.
'At Brighton. At NEDM& Wool NEDM& Wool A Berry Farmington L S Co 18 700 Bal on train 30 100

New Hampshire. At Brighton. W G Brown 18 At NEDM& Wool Co. A F Jones and Sturtevant & At Watertown. Haley 17
Fred Savage 10 8 8 Learned WF Wallace 12 119 J Kelley At NED M& Canada. NEDM& Wool At Watertewn.
321 JA Hathaway 725 429

Live Stock Experts. Exports the past week were only 664 cattle, 750 sheep and 115 horses. All excepting the horses went on steamer Sylvania. By cable prices are noticed lower by 1@1c, d. w., within the week. The above ends the shipments of cattle and sheep for a few weeks. Horses can go in whatever numbers. Latest English sales on cattle, 121@1.

J A Hathaway

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Syl-Supplents and destinations: On steamer Sylvania, for Liverpool, 225 cattle, 750 sheep by J. A. Hathaway (of the latter, 521 sheep were from Canada), 439 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides; on steamer Armenian, for Liverpool, 15 horses by E. Snow.

Horse Business. Considered a good week for the sale of horses at the different sale stables with very fair arrivals. The demand comes largely for business chunks of 1100@1500 fbs. At Moses Colman & Sons' sale stable the disposals were 30 head, from \$50@150. A good demand was noted for desirable horses for drive or business, with sales of ponies at \$125@200; of saddle horses, of 1100 fbs, at \$200@275. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable, 4 carloads were usale single and in mairs: good* pairs at on sale, single and in pairs; good pairs at \$350@450; chunks at \$125@190. At Welch & Hall

Forbush was at the yards expecting to handle some cattle later in the week.

Fat Hogs.

There is virtually no change in the position from last week. A good demand noticed and Western hogs came in freely, costing 6%@6%c, l. w. Local hogs, 7@8%c, as to quality.

Sheep Houses.

Nearly 10,000 head were put upon the market, largely from West and Canada. Thirty-three d. d. carloads were from the West. Sheep ruled steady, while the range on lambs was not as wide, to lower on best grades and not as many cheap grades. Western sheep cost here \$2.30@4.30 \mathread 100 lbs, and lambs \$3.80@5.30 \mathread 100 lbs. A light tot of New Hampshire sheep cost 24c. Venl Calves.

Butchers are beginning to feel the need of larger arrivals. Where milch cows are taken in the calves come in the same car without extra freight expenses, and it hardly pays to car them separate. W. F. Wallace sold at 64c, and Fred

"fave Penitry. The market handled 24 tons that cost from 10@

Droves of Veni Calves

Maine-P. A. Berry, 30; Farmington Live Stock Company, 50; balance on train, 40. New Hampshire—A. F. Jones and others, 85; W. G. Brown, 1; Fred Savage, 10; W. F. Wallace,

ssachusetts-T. J. Moroney, 8; J. P. Day, 5;

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Strighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards includes: 476 cattle, 800 sheep
24,770 hogs, 194 calves, 80 horses. From the
West came 335 cattle, 2470 hogs, 80 horses.
Maine, 84 cattle, 800 sheep, 120 calves. New
Hampshire, 18 cattle, 1 calf. Massachusetts, 63
cattle, 73 calves. New York, 70 hogs.

Tuesday—Arrivals of New England cattle were
ouite light. The cattle commissioners want to

Tuesday—Arrivals of New England cattle were quite light. The cattle commissioners want to know where they stand before they give liberty to have cattle driven over the road. This is a matter of inconvenience to such dealers as drive herds into market, but it is thought that with diligence on the part of veterinaries more liberty will soon be given to cattle dealers in this vicinity. J. P. Day sold 4 oxen, of 5600 fbs, at 6c; 3 steers, av. 1100 fbs, 5c; 1 bull, of 1200 fbs, at 3c; 14 cows, the best at 3c, down to 3c. R. Connors, 5 cows, av. 750 fbs, at 4c, with 4 cheap canners at less than 2c. W. G. Brown sent 18 cattle to J. J. Kelley at market prices, as to quality. Farming-Kelley at market prices, as to quality. Farmington L. 8. Company shipped in some fight beef

Veni Calves.

Several lots found their way to market shipped in with beef cattle. Values were well sustained, and the disposals were easy. No lack of buyers, but the sales were at the abattoir, being sent fin with sealed cars. J. P. Day sold calves, of 110 lbs, at 64c. R. Comors sold 8 calves at 64c. Several lots from Maine were sold from @7c, as to quality. Farmington Live Stock Company sold some 50 head at the abattoir.

Wednesday—The storm hindered the stock on the road, but it would seem as if the stock might be forwarded with more dispatch. Two carloads loaded at Walpole Monday at 3 P. M., supposed to be at Watertown Tuesday, could not be heard from Wednesday at 10.30 A. M. It would seem as if the crueity to animals seciety should have a hand in this matter, as the stock must be in a suffering condition. The Eastern train of 8 carloads was heard from at Somerville this morning, some jet which; due yesterday at an early hour, loaded with cattle, sheep, veals and hogs.

Market prices firm on all kinds of stock. Sales of yeals at \$250 P b; cattle, 2@6jc; sheep and lambs, 2j@6jc.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET fancy spring. rollers, good to choice. Chickens, common Fowls Fowls, good to choice... Did Cocks. ota Dec. 9, 2513 packages Live Poultry.

Extra northern creamery..... Extra dairy. Common to good. Trunk butter in 1 or 1 b prints

txtra northern creamery Cheese Vt. twins, extra P ib

" firsts P ib.
" seconds P ib.
Sage cheese, P ib.
New York twins new extra.
" " firsts.
" " seconds. Nearby and Uape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz.

Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good
Michigan fancy candled
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh
Western fair to good
Western selected, fresh
Western dirtles.

Refrigerator—April
Summer

Beets, P bu.
Cabbage, native, P 1
Parsnips, P bu.
Lettuce, P 3 doz.
Celery, white, P doz

Peppers, # bu.
Egg plant, # case...
Egg plant, # case...
Parsiey, # bu
Radishes, # doz.
Squash, Marrow, # to
" Furban, # ton
Hubbard, # to "Hubbard, Pton
String beans, so, F 1-bbl. bakt.
Wax beans, F bakt.
Spinach, native, F box.
Turnips, fat, F box.
Turnips, yellow, F bbl.....

Company's sale stable, 3 carloads were disposed of, beside nearby horses; a fair trade; best sale 3300-lb pair at \$550, with other pairs at \$300; a light run of drivers; sales mostly at \$100@200. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, sold 4 carloads, with moderate sales up to Saturday; chunks at \$100@150, and drivers at same rapge; heavy draft at \$150@250.

Union Yards. Watertown.**

Tuesday—All the arrivals of cattle, excepting Brighton, for the week were 1206 head, mostly Western and from Canada. These cattle, to a considerable extent, were for export and had to be slaughtered. The market for beef cattle does not rule any higher than last week. Butchers could handle more, but the city seems fairly well supplied with beef. W. F. Wallace had something in the cattle line of light weights. O. H. Forbush was at the yards expecting to handle some extent; still, we do not apprehead any serious change in the position from this up to Christmas, while for Spies and Russets there is very keen inquiry; indeed, we are exceedingly sorry that more Canadian stock has not been available, as the market has been very favorable; and seeing that storing carries with it more or less risk, we feel sure that shippers would have done equally well had they continued shipping on a moderate scale. The large quantities now after the market to some extent; still, we do not apprehead any serious change in the demand, with values well sustamed. Canadian varieties have sold especially well, canadian varieties have sold especially well and they on the cast of the cast

Arivals Aug. 710 Nov. 29 were compared with 161,874 barrels of period last year.

Apples, common, green, \$\psi\$ bbl.

Baldwin...

Snow and Wealthy...

Maine Harvey

Pound Sweets...

Talman Sweets...

Hubbard-ton \$p\$ bbl., No Greenings...

King, \$p\$ bbl.

Sny ton P bbl., No. 1... Pears, Augustan Bosc.

" Lawrence
Grapes, & pony basket—
Vergennes, western N. Y.
Catawba, western N. Y.
Concord, western N. Y.
Concord, western N. Y., 8-15 bakt. Cramberries. Hides, sous...

"dry filit...

"salted...

"salted & D.

Calfskins, 5 to 12 lbs eac

over weights, or
Deacon and dairy skins.
Lambskins each, countr
Country Pelts, each.... Timothy, Pbu., Western, ch

No. 1, P ton....

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Floor.-The market quoted quiet, but value tents, \$4 15@5 00. ear and straight, \$2 50@3 80. stouts, \$3 95@4 50. lear and straight, \$5 70@4 25. eal:—\$1 90@1 53 \$7 bag, and \$2 80@ granulated, \$ 20@3 55 \$7 bbl.

Core Meal.—\$1 20@1 32 \$7 bag, and \$2 80@ 55 \$7 bbl. granulated, \$2 20@3 35 \$7 bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$2 80@4 00 \$7 bbl. for olled and \$5 27@6 50 for out and ground.

By Flour.—The market is slow at \$2 90@ 50 \$7 bbl.

ilifeed. Firm.

Ilifeed. Firm.

Inter wheat bran, sacks, \$13 28.

Inter wheat middling, sacks, \$19 50@24 00.

Ing wheat bran, sacks, \$18 50.

Ing wheat middling, sacks, \$17 50@19 00.

Ing wheat middling, sacks, \$17 50@19 00.

Ing wheat for shipment, \$26 50. Mails.—State grades, 6-rowed, 67@75c.
State, 2-rowed, 63@68c.
Western grades, 70@75c.

Marley.—Prices steady at 62@73c for No. 2
-rowed State, and 46@65c for No. 2 2-rowed late. Feed barley, 52@67c.

Bye.—\$3.00@3.20 P bbl, 65c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan

DRAINING LAND.—William, Wayne County, N. Y.: We are not sufficiently well posted in regard to the law to know if you can ditch through the land of a neighbor or adjoining owner without his consent, and not render yourself liable to trespass, nor do we know if he can be made pay any part of the expense of such ditching if it is proven that his field is more productive than it was before. Laws vary so much in different States that a good lawyer here would hesitate to give advice to any one in New York, unless he had made a study of the laws of your State, and drainage, trespass and right-of-way laws seem to be more uncertain than many others. We would suggest that you call upon the party owning the other land, and state your case to him as plainly and concisely as you stated it to us. Probably some amicable arrangement can be made which will allow you to put a drain through his land, but if not, you should consult some good lawyer in that vicinity, or seek for some other way of draining the land. We have drained such a land-locked basin by sinking a well through the dry and hard pan down to a porous sand or gravel, and filling it with stones to the surface. Water which went into that well disappeared rapidly, and the cost of the well was less than cutting a few rods of drain through the high land around it. But almost anything is better and cheaper than a neighborhood quarrel and a lawsuit. The one who wins his case seldom gains as much as the lawyer does.

One of our much-valued exchanges is the Agricultural Gazette of New Bouth Wales, but it seems strange to take up the August number and read that it is the time to plant beans, sow beets, lettuce, carrots, onlons, parsnips and radish, or to plant peas and early potatoes. It is hard to realize that their w nter is six months ahead or behind ours, and comes in June and July instead ot December and January. We have not yet taken to importing vegetables from there in their summer and our winter, but it may happen yet. Not many years ago it would not have been expected that Florida, Carolina and Virginia would have contributed to feeding Boston, or, it seems, not many to us, but now it is the common thing, and without the products of those States the table would be lacking at Thanksgiving and Christmas of many of the luxuries it now is supplied with. THE SEASON IN AUSTRALIA.

HINTS TO BREEDERS OF SHEEP. It is a common opinion with many that there is a risk of breeding rams of the larger breeds upon ewes of the small breeds, lest the lambs at birth may be too large to be easily brought into the world. Having used a pure-bred Cotswold ram. world. Having used a pure-bred Cotswold ram of good size upon grade Southdowns, some of them very smail, the culls of a flock that we had bought at a low price to increase our flock up to the number that we thought warranted us in purchasing the Cotswold ram at a good price, we found no difficulty of that kind even with the smaller ewes. Extensive experiments made since that time at some of the stations show very plainly that the size of the lamb at birth depends almost entirely on the size of the ewe, other conditions being equal. The size or the breed of the ram seemed to have but little influence on the size of the lamb before birth, though it did on the subsequent growth when the ewe had enough milk. The ram lambs averaged heavier than ewe lambs, and twin lambs but little less than single lambs. Ram lambs also gained more rapidly in lambs, and twin lambs but little less than single lambs. Ram lambs also gained more rapidly in weight than ewe lambs. An average lamb from native or mixed ewes of fair size properly fed should weigh about 72 pounds at birth whatever the breed of the ram, though a ram that is undersized for his breed or immature is very likely to reproduce only small lambs, and such lambs make but slow growth. This seems to be rather due to the lack of vigor than the small size of the mame. The same is true and probably from the aame cause of lambs from small, poorly fed fed or immature ewes. Their lambs are small at birth and growth is slow.

PREDICH HOGS IN THE WEST.

FREDICH HOGS IN TH

PREDING HOGS IN THE WEST.

The scarcity of hogs to follow the steers that are being fed on corn in the fields, as has been a general custom in the pork-producing sections, where the ewes are fed whole, is causing a new problem to come before the feeders. Where this has seen practiced it was thought, and, in fact, proven at one of the experiment stations, that where there might be a loss in the fattening of the cattle, the growth of the hogs would make up for it, while if the steers fattened profitably the hogs added to the profit. But without the hogs they desire to find some other way of using the corn so that the cattle will get the full benefit of it. A writer in the Farmer's Tribune says that he has found that one hundred pounds of corn and cob ground together made as much increase in the fattening cattle as a hundred pounds of shelled corn, which was a saving of twenty per cent. in the corn. When he fed the steers with this he found that he could not fatten one hog after two steers, while when he fed whole or broken corn he could fatten two hogs after each steer. He found it no more trouble or expense to grind the corn and cob than to break the corn or shell it, it costing but about a cent and a halt a bushel. He believes this the most economical way to use the corn for cattle. We have long contended that grinding corn and cob together so lightened up the meal and enabled the animal to bring it fup for remastication and fit it for better digestion, instead of allowing it to become packed in the stomach, and passed through whole or as partially digested meal. The writer we quote says he found that less rough fodder was required for the eattle when the corn and cob meal was used than whon whole corn was fed. We never tested that, but one who fattens hundreds of head at a time might notice that there was a difference where we would not notice it on a few head.

POULTEX HINTS.

The Poultry Advocate says that "a tight roof is a score of times more necessary than a tight house." We will so far agree with this as to say it is true if the open workhouse does not admit of a draught of air passing across the roofs. We would prefer a snug roof and no side to the building at all than one that has two holes, or even one hole, through the wall opposite the roosts. But we do not undervalue the importance of a dry deer, or the danger of a wet floor and damp quarters. They are sere causes of rheumatism, if not of roup, while the cold draught surely causes the roup in its worst form, the swellen

bead, blindness and the fetid eder, that indicates almost am incurable disease, and that might as well be treated by cutting off the head and burning that, with fowl at once, as in any other way We, have cured such cases, but for the ordinary fowl it is more trouble than she is worth, and for the valuable breeding fowl it may be very sure that she will not prove of much value for breeding for a year at least, as the few eggs to be obtained from the hen are liable to be infertite, and the male is often sterile for months. And if a few eggs are obtained from which chickens are leable, grow and mature alowly, and if they do attain to a producing age they are but poor specimens of their breeds. The same cause should be a reason for keeping the fowl under cover in rainy weather, especially in the fall when a rainy day is apt to be followed by a cool night. The scratching shed, so much advocated lately, seems to be a very good arrangement, as one where the birds can have the benefit of pure air, while protected from rain or snow, yet it is but practically doubling its cost, without increasing its capacity. The best cheap arrangement of the sort we have seen was a plazas along the south side of the honouse, or simply a roof and posts, with a canvas that can be drawn or let down upon one or more sides as seemed accessary to keep out rain or show. If this is kept well supplied with material to scratch in, and a little grain is scattered there, the fowl soon learn that it is better to remain there than to go out of doors, and yet they do not feel that they are confined as they would if shut in a house as larger as the house and shed both would be. Yet we have known poultry scepers whose hens never went out from the time the coming of cold weather made it seem necessary to shut them up until the grass started in the spring, and they were healthy and laid well all winter. This was only possible by the greatest care in cleanliness of building, but that should be the rule in all house.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of OLIVE TAFT, late of Holliston, in said County, decaded to appear at a produce the work is carefully done. Our potaces for eating are kept in the same manner, and we have kept them without the necessity of hand sprouting or "chitting "until the new crop was ready for use.

I have no doubt that the practice of some than it was last week, but consumers of covering potato pits with straw when the ground is frozen hard is a good one, and keeps the forst from coming out of the ground so soon, and consequently the produced to appear at a Product of the work is carefully done.

To all persons interested in the estate of OLIVE TAFT, late of Holliston, in said County, decaded to appear at a Product of the work is carefully done. Our potaces for eating are kept in the same manner, and we have kept them without the necessity of hand sprouting or "chitting "until the new crop was ready for use.

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Boston dealers claim trade is light, and they see no necessity of paying any higher prices, but receipts are gradually falling away from here, and butter naturally seeks the highest market. Our Boston dealers will have to stiffen up their prices a little, in order to keep fresh supplies coming in this direction. The price of June creamery in this market shows little or no advance, and is selling 3 or 4 cents a pound under the quotations for fresh butter in New

cold storage at this point.

The consumption for the month of November did not keep up with the amount in September, which possibly may be owing to the higher prices, and also to the using up of more stock from private cellars, of which the market reports have no record. The exports have not been taking any stock here lataly, but were on through hills of lating ately, but were on through bills of lading

from the interior.

There is quite a difference of opinion in with some fine June lots selling at 251 cents.

Boston market.

18,605 boxes, a total weight of 595,926 pounds, against 592,460 pounds the previous week and 558,207 pounds the corresponding week last year. Included in the week's receipts were 66,524 pounds in transit for England. Receipts for the month of November ag-

gregated 2,564,282 pounds, including 149,594 pounds for export, against 2,981,635 pounds, including 179,800 pounds for export, same month last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 39,661 pounds, against none for the corresponding week last year. The exports for the month of November were 134,ports for the month of November were 134,114 pounds, against 267,999 pounds same month last year.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 169,331 tubs, against 133,427 tubs same time last year, and the Eastern Company reports 40,346 tubs, against 12,880 tubs a year ago, and with these added

17,859 tubs a year ago, and with these added the total stock of butter in cold storage is 209,677 tubs, against 220,410 tubs the previous week and 151,286 tubs last year. The reduction for the week was 10,733 tubs as compared with 9797 tubs a year ago. The excess for this year amounts to 58,391 tubs.

Wintering Potatoes Safely. In this part of Pennsylvania, and pre-

In this part of Pennsylvania, and pre-sumably in other potato-growing regions, farmers find it much less labor, and gener-ally, one season with another, more ad-vantageous to draw their potatoes, which they have for sale, as fast as dug, directly to the station and dispose of them to the buyer, who is generally to be found there at dig-

who is generally to be found there at digging time.

Apples, when buried in the ground, are fresher and preserve their flavor better than when kept in the cellar, but I have never observed that potatoes which have been buried taste any better than those kept in the cellar. I have read of the difficulty experienced by farmers in keeping their seed potatoes from sprouting badly before planting time, and of their sending to the State of Maine for seed that had not sprouted. I have never had any trouble in keeping our potatoes from injury by sprout-

As soon as our potatoes are dug and dried off in the field, so that the adhering earth off in the field, so that the adhering earth will fall off when handled, they are picked up, sorted, taken to the cellar and put in boxes about 2½ by 3½ feet. On top, of these are placed (as fast as necessary when filling) boxes of exactly the same size without bottoms, made from boards from ten to twelve inches wide. These are placed one on top of another until the filling is as high as convenient to empty a bag or basket from the shoulder. These receptacles are placed side by side, and as manyare used as needed, and when filled are covered with boards so that rats, should they get with boards so that rats, should they get into the cellar, cannot gnaw them. I am certain that potatoes kept in this manner will not heat, mould or sprout like pota ees kept in the cellar in large bins holding a hundred bushels, such as my father used. I let fresh air into our cellar in mild weather in the cellar in such as my father used. in the winter, and keep it as cool as I dare without freezing. This ventilation of the cellar expels the feul air, and is beneficial to other vegetables and apples kept in it. In severely cold weather, when there is danger of frost creeping into the cellar, the boxes are covered with old carpets, which also hang down their sides.

also hang down their sides.

In the spring, when the time has come to clean the cellar the potatoes are removed to an outbuilding and are spread upon the floor, not more than two or three deep. The building is darkened, and the potatoes are shoveled over about once a week, which is quickly done, and prevents sprouting. Moving the potatoes frequently from their pesition disconcerts the tendency to sprout, and the operation does not bruise them if the work is carefully done. Our potatoes

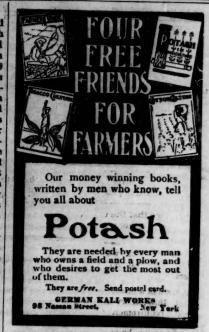
I have seen my neighbors when their potato pits needed more covering, after winter had set in and the ground was frozen and difficult to dig, draw manure from the horse stables to make an additional covering. This answers every purpose, and is "killing two birds with one stone," as the manure is brought to the place where wanted and is spread in the spring when the potatoes are removed. Opinions differ on many farm subjects, but according to my experience potatoes can be kept in the cellar in as good condition and with much less labor than in pits. I saw in the cellar of an York. This is a remarkable difference, considering the fine quality of most of the June stock, and may not continue long in that position, but undoubtedly it is owing to the fact of there being so large a stock in cold storage at this point.

The experience potatoes can be kept in the ecilar in as good condition and with much less labor than in pits. I saw in the cellar of an extensive potato grower 2200 bushels of potatoes. They were mostly rolled from the wagon down a chute placed in the cellar window. It would have required a great deal of labor to what we required a great deal of labor to bury so many potatoes.-Correspondent New York Tribune.

To get a well-built dairy barn without a liberal use of cement is almost impossible, says the Farmer's Review. It should be used for the floor on which the cattle stand, the trough or manure gutter behind them, and the floor behind that gutter. It should make the feed trough and watering trough There is quite a difference of opinion in regard to the selling prices of fresh creaments. Some receivers quote the market at 27 to 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents, while others claim that 27 cents is an outside price, and that it is hard to get over 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. We find enough sales at 27 cents to give that as a quotation, and we know those who have fancy lots refuse to sell under 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. June creamery is in fair demand, with sales at 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25 cents with some fine June lots selling at 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. down clean every day, and there should be We think buyers, as a rule, must make up pipes to carry all this water to the manure their minds to pay higher prices, at least in pit. Of course, the best cement, well put on and thick enough, will prove the ch Receipts of butter in Boston market for the
The main floor over which there will natmonth of November were 2.564.282 pounds. which the cattle stand, should have a backing of about one foot of small stones or coal cinders under it to prevent breakage.

| OLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows of New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Pietertje, DeKol, Heng

Cider is ripe.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-low, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of AMELIA T. KINGS LEY, late of Somerville, in said County,

deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Samuel T. Kingsley of Somerville aforesaid, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official band.

hamed, without giving a surety on his official bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of January, A. D., 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusette Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court. Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this first day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

mers' Want Department is established to allow ale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., Kelp or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of ent per word only, including name, address or is. No Diplay. Oash to accempany the

OCKERELS—For sale from prize-winning stock Prices reasonable. Choice Buff Orpingtons, Part-ridge Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Rose comb R. I. Reds. ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass.

DARRED Plymouth Rocks Eggs. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Circulars. WILLIAMS & METLAR Box 13, New Brunswick, N. J.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 2254,

COR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

DUFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene, N. H. T STUD—Fee \$10; Rob Jingo: breeding cannot be improved. MARTIN HUNTER, Croton Kennels, New Castle, Pa.



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absolute guarantee of quality.

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

Materials—Two ounces black purse twist, 1 large bunch of black jet-cut beads and a steel crochet hook No. 2.

String the beads on the silk before you begin to crochet, and always push the bead on the silk before you take the stitch.

when you work the second row; take up both stitches in the 'op of the first row. 3d and 4th rows—Plain crochet with beads.

Start the squares by crocheting (*) 5 short crochet and 5 stitches with beads; continue this for 5 rows, when you will have a complete row of squares.
Start the next row with 5 stitches of

peads, then 5 plain, and continue for 5 rows You will find you have a plain square over beaded one, repeat from (*) until you have 18 rows of squares, which you may finish with two plain rows of beads and 20 rows of plain crochet for the top. This will make a gold applies to all sorts of gold and siver trinkets. It is—or ought to be—needless to add watches are not to be subjected to this. work, and the article being made must be

turned over after it is finished. For a finish across the bottom, fill brasa mixture is recommended: To two ounces rings with crochet and tie in heavy silk of French (prepared) chalk add one-quarter For a finish across the bottom, fill brass

taking a length of lawn dotted swiss, or preferably linen, turned up at the bottome divided by rows of stitching into thre, of sassafras. The oil of sassafras is added

That fruit has many uses besides pleasing the taste is well known, but the exact properties of each kind are not so well understood by the consumers, and a few suggestions on the subject may not be amiss.

Fruit alone will not sustain life for any great length of time, but helps to furnish a

It stimulates and improves appetite and digestion, relieves thirst and introduces water into the system, acts as a laxative or astringent, stimulates the kidneys and supplies the organic salts necessary to proper nutriment.

If the medicinal uses of fruit were understood and care taken to use the appropriate kinds much less medical treatment would be

Among the laxatives are figs, prunes dates, nectarines, oranges and mulberries. The astringents are blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, pomegranates, quinces, pears, wild cherries, cranberries and med-

prickly pears.

The refrigerants are red and white ourrants, gooseberries, lemons, limes and Apples are useful as a stomach sedative

and will relieve nausea and even seasick-Grapes and raisins are nutritive and de

mulcent, making them excellent for the sick

It is sometimes difficult to keep raisins, figs and dates away from the inquisitive little ants and roaches, but this is easily accomplished by putting them in paper bags a few lumps of camphor in the box or that have been well brushed over with strong borax water and dried before the fruit is put in. The little pests do not like which turn silver dark. If silver is to be

A split raisin is also good.

remedies for an incipient cold. It is also excellent in case of biliousness. For ma-Roman cure" is prepared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only a half pint. One teaspoonful is taken before each meal. This has cured obstinate eler's lacquered; in other words, the surface cases when quinine failed.

Lemon syrup made by baking a lemor twenty minutes and then squeezing the juice upon half a cupful of sugar is excellent for hoarseness and to break up s cold.—The Christian Work.

Care of Jewelry and Silver. The cleaning and care of jewelry and silverware is a matter that often perplexes the woman who is fastidious about the details of her toilet and her house. In large cities the easiest way is, undoubtedly, to send one's rings and pins to a jeweler when they lose their new look, but silver that is in daily use needs constant attention, an it is a convenience as well as an economy to be able to have it cleansed and polished in

Following are some directions and form ulas that will be found exceedingly valuable. They were furnished through the courtesy of William T. Lewis of The Practical Jeweler and Optician.

Regarding the cleaning of diamond jew-

elry, Mr. Lewis says: First, wash in benzine, then in castile soap and water to which a little ammonia has been added. Rinse in clear water, dip in alcohol and dry on jewelers' sawdust. This formula holds for all jewelry containing precious stones other than pearls. The theory of it is that the benzine removes the grease, the soap and water removes the benzine, the clear water removes the scap-suds and the alcohol removes the water.

If the gold has lost its lustre through usage or is tarnished, some further treatment is necessary, however. Make a solution out of one quart of water and one ounce of cyanide of potassium, and dip the jewelry in it. Then rinse in clear water

and proceed as before from this point. A word of caution regarding the use of this solution must be added. Cyanide of po-tassium is a deadly poison. It is one of the most malignant substances known to

HAR ACHE

Ache all over. Throat sore, Eyes and Nose running, slight cough with chills; this is La Grippe.

Painkiller taken in hot water, sweetened, before going to bed, will break it up

if taken in time. There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS" man. A few drops of the mixture men-tioned above would prove fatal, if swal-lowed. Too much care, therefore, cannot be exercised in its use, and the moment the cleansing process is completed it should be thrown out. Cyanide of potassium costs

begin to crochet, and always push the bead on the silk before you take the stitch.

Chain 150 stitches, join in a ring, use the short crochet stitch, which is (insert needle in stitch, draw silk through, then through 2 stitches on hook). Crochet two plain rows, when you work the second row; take up both stitches in the one of the first row.

danger the lives of children and ignorant persons about the house by keeping it over. If gold is dull and requires polishing, rub with a piece of chamois leather upon which has been placed a small quantity of jewelers' rouge. Wash off the rouge with soap (castile) and water; then rinse in clear water, dip in alcohol and dry in jewelers' seawdart.

treatment.
For cleaning silver plate the following tassels. Or a twisted bead fringe may be added. Finish top with a strip of silk seven inches deep. Turn it down at the top. Make a covering with frill. Run in a ribbon draw string.

A pretty fancy work apron is made by preferably linen, turned up at the bottome divided by rows of stitching into thre, pockets, and daintily ornamented with dainty beading, having narrow ribbon run through, and gathered at the waist.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

To apply pour a little into a saucer, dip in the end of a soft jewelry brush and go over the whole surface of the article in

over the whole surface of the article in question. If this happens to be deeply engraved, use what painters call a "stippling" stroke, which consists of jabbing the ends of the bristles into the recesses and grooves of the chasing. If highly polished do not use a brush at all, as it will make

For use under this latter condition make a pad of cotton flannel filled with cotton wool. Dip this into the mixture, going over wool. Dip this into the mixture, going over the surface with very light, circular strokes. After the article has been restored to its original whiteness, wash thoroughly in hot water and eastile soap, rinse in scalding water, and, if it be a piece of hollow ware, like a mug or a cream pitcher, invert it, when it will dry almost instantaneously. Then polish with a piece of clean cotton figured.

flannel. In all polishing of this nature the greates pears, wild cherries, cranberries and med-lars.

The kinds used for diuretics are grapes, black currants, peaches, whortleberries and fiannel, cut into squares ten or fifteen inches across, and pack away in a box fitted with a secure lid. Then take a fresh piece every time, discarding when the cleaning is over.
For cleaning oxydized, French, gray or
any other finish whose silver is altered from

its natural state, use only soap and water, followed by rinsing in scalding water, and drying as before. By way of explanation it should be stated that chasing, satin finish, engraving, etc., are to be included in "nat-

ural state. To prevent silver from tarnishing, place the borax and will not gnaw through the stored for some length of time, it should be sack when thus prepared.

A fig split open makes a good poultice for flannel bags that can be closed tightly at a boil. It is especially useful for gum-boil.

Then these bags should be wrapped in paraffine paper, or still better, in be Lemons are very useful in health or sick-ess. Hot lemonade is one of the best not be bought) take ordinary manila paper and lay it on a smooth surface covered by a white cloth. Shave the beesewax thickly over the paper and then pass a hot iron over

has been varnished with a solution of guncotton and ether. This is done by manufacturers to prevent the silverware being tarnished before it is sold; also to keep the surface in good condition. The varnish sometimes peels off, leaving the exposed surface to tarnish. The only thing to do in this case is to place the silver in boiling water for two or three minutes, after which the lacquer can easily be removed. Then proceed to remove the varnish as before directed. Silver can be relacquered in any first-class jewelry establishment.

flow to Drink Water. A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. A tumbler of water alphed in the morning immediately on rising, another at night are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, mouth after month, the complexion will improve and the general health likewise. Water drank with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.

sparingly. loe water ought never to be taken with one's meals, and as little as possible between meals. One never knows what is being taken into the stomach in water filled with chipped ice. It is safer to fill bottles with water and allow them to stand beside ice to

water and allow them to stand board.

Tests have been made which show that one gill of ice water, which means an average tumblerful, poured hastily down the throat, reduces the temperature of the stomach from 100° to 70°, and it takes more stomach from 100° to 70°, and it takes more than half an hour to recover the heat it has lost. Cold water, slowly sipped, will not be followed by such a result, cooling the system pleasantly in hot weather without chilling the glands of the stomach so that digestion cannot take place.—Detroit Free Press.

Laundering Table Linen.

In this age of pretty things for the home, there is nothing in which the good house-keeper takes more oride than her table linen. Get a good quality of damesk for tablecioths, for it will last a long time, and be more economical in the end than a coarse piece. When tiny breaks occur, draw out threads from a piece of new linen, thread a needle with them, and darn the place carefully. It is better to do this before the eloth is laundered, as the washing is likely to fray the edges.

piace carefully. It is better to do this before the eloth is laundered, as the washing is likely to fray the edges.

When fringed napkins or dollies are used the fringe becomes uneven and ragged look-ing, while the linen is still good. Cut the fringe off and hem them all around.

Remove fruit stains from linen by dam-

pening the spots; rub scap on both sides, then apply starch made into a paste with cold water. Rub the starch into the stains and hang the cloth in the sunshine for sev-eral hours. After it is washed in the ordi-

be exercised in its use, and the moment the cleansing process is completed it should be thrown out. Cyanide of potassium costs only a few cents an ounce, and is easily procured. It is hardly worth while to endanger the lives of children and ignorant persons about the house by keeping it over.

If gold is dull and requires polishing, rub with a piece of chamois leather upon which has been placed a small quantity of jewelers' rouge. Wash off the ronge with soap (castile) and water; then rinse in clear water, dip in alcohol and dry in jewelers' sawdust.

Pearl jewelry may be cleaned in the same manner as that containing diamonds, except that the benzine bath must be omitted, and all the operations must be performed very quickly, so as to allow as little time as possible to intervene between the first wetting of the article and placing it on the sawdust.

Pearls are often cemented in place, and finds have a tendency to soften the cement, Pearls are often cemented in place, and fluids have a tendency to soften the cement, hence the need for speed.

borax, and it should always be used in the water. When it is dry, dampen and roll it up, wrap a clean cloth around it, and leave in until it is ready to iron. — Religious

. Exercise for Weak Hearts.

It is not many years ago that the belief prevailed that a sufferer from heart disease was in constant peril whenever he moved, and that the nearer he approached absolute rest the better it was for his heart. This is rest the better it was for his heart. This is still true in respect to certain forms of heart disease—those due to actual disease or degeneration of the heart muscles; but when the disease is in the valves, as it is in the majority of cases, the modern teaching is that properly regulated exercise is beneficial. This is founded on the commonsense view that the heart is like other muscles in that it can be strengthened by exercise to meet increased calls upon it. or degeneration of the heart muscles; but when the disease is in the valves, as it is in the majority of cases, the modern teaching is that properly regulated exercise is beneficial. This is founded on the commonsense view that the heart is like other muscles in that it can be strengthened by exercise to meet increased calls upon it.

When the valves of a pump get out of order it requires greater force to move a

When the valves of a pump get out of order it requires greater force to move a given quantity of water; if this force can be applied it will make up for the defect in the valves. The same principle holds good in the case of the diseased heart; the valvular defect must be made good—"compensation" is the medical term for this process—by increased strength in the heart

the ordinary, every-day extra strain—this it does automatically, as it were, by the unaided efforts of nature—but it must be stronger than necessary, just as it is in health, to meet some extra strain caused by illness, a sudden nervous shock, or some absolutely necessary exertion. It is evident, therefore, that a diseased heart must, to assure the safety of the patient, be strengthened beyond the requirements of a

This is accomplished in various ways, but none is better for the purpose than hill climbing or stair-climbing, the former for pleasant days, the latter for bad weather. pleasant days, the latter for bad weather. The exercise should, of ocurse, be taken under the direction of a physician, for it can be easily overdone, in which case one of the bad conditions against which it is the object of the exercise to provide will be artificially produced, and the heart will be overtaxed efore it is strong enough to withstand the

extra strain.

The patient should keep constantly in mind the fact that he is not in training to become an athlete or a candidate for mem-bership in the Alpine Club, but is working only to make his heart a trifle stronger than is necessary for its daily needs, so that it may have a small reserve of force to draw upon to meet any sudden and unexpected draft.—Youth's Companion.

Domestic Hints. CHICKEN BROTH.

Use the legs of a chicken for this dish. [Break the joints and cut up the meat into small strips. Pour over it four cups of water, add one tablespoonful of rice and nair a teaspoon of sait, then allow it to simmer very slowly for an hour and a half. Strain out the rice and meat and cool. Skim off the fat and reheat as much of the broth as is required. In hot weather the rice may sour the broth, so make without and keep the soup in a tightly corked jar in the refrigerator.—Good Housekeaping. sekeeping. GINGER CREAM.

GINGER CREAM.

Soak a quarter of a box of gelatine in half a eup of milk for half an hour, then place the bowl over steam until the gelatine is perfectly dissolved. Add to it four ounces of granulated sugar and a pint of whipped cream, two table-spoonfuls of preserved ginger chopped fine, two table-spoonful of almonds blanched and chopped very fine. Stir until it begins to thicken, pour into a mould and set on the ice. Serve in a glass dish and powder the top with chopped almonds.

GRILLED BEEF. Soak slices of cold meat in the following sauce for one-half an hour: It tablespoonfuls each of salad oil and Worcestershire sauce, three teaspoonfuls of made mustard, pepper and salt to taste, and a little sliced onion fried in butter. Broll the meat after it has soaked one-half an hour, and if liked the sauce can be thickened with a little flour and poured over the meat when ready to sarve.

ready to serve. CHOCOLATE CARAMELS. One pint of fresh milk, three ounces of choco-late, grated, two pounds of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Stir until melted, then add half a pint of oream, cook until the mixture is brittle in ice water, then turn into a pan well greased and mark in squares when

FRIED SOFT-SHELL CRARS. Clean the crabs and dip them into beaten egg, then in rolled bread dust; season with sait and pepper. Have the frying-pan hot and enough butter in it to keep the crabs from burning. Fry quickly; garnish with parsley.

CROUTONS.

Croutons make a nice addition to soups or broths for an invalid. To make them, take some slices of bread, rather stale, cut it up into small diamond-shaped or square pieces, put them on a tin plate in the oven until quite dry and crispy, then spread them on a broiler over the fire and toast quite brown; should be served in the soup as soon as toasted and not allowed to stand.

Hints to Housekeepers A small bunch of absorbent cotton makes a plendid powder puff for baby's morning bath, and is desirable, as it will be discarded for a fresh one oftener than a regular puff would be.

one ortener than a regular pun would be.

To clean fancy denim or cretonne sofa pillow covers, where soap and water cannot be used, make a thick paste of starch and water and cover the solied and stained surfaces; let it remain till perfectly dry, when it can be brushed oft. Repeat the operation if the stains have not entirely disappeared.

Ether will clean a pocketbook of glossy tan-polored leather. From suede, the finest sand-ager used with great care will remove traces of

soil.

The safest way to clean a placter cast is to cover it with fuller's earth and fine dry whiting, wrap it in a cloth and leave it for several days. Brush the powder away carefully and with it will be removed much, if not all, of the grime.

Bugs that have a tendency to curl may be straightened by sewing haireleth or buckram to the corners or on the under side.

To get comportably litting allows have then in

To get comfortably litting shoes buy them in the afternoon when the exercise of the day has stretched the muscles to their largest extent. Do not neglect to frequently pour household

and dor of other foods.

If table silver be washed with hot water and soap with occasionally a little ammonia, it can be kept bright without powder or paste.

Souffles of all kinds may be baked in the large or small ramekins. For cheese souffle make a sauce of two tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cupful of hot milk, a saltspoonful of salt and a dash of papriks. When it is smooth, stir in four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and the yolks of three eggs and remove from the fire. When the mixture is cool, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, turn into the baking dishes and bake twenty minutes in a slow oven. Souffles, under all circumstances, should be served as soon as they come from the oven, and in the dishes in which they are baked.

A card case of favorite design is made of tur-

which they are baked.

A card case of favorite design is made of turquouse-colored beads.

If a dinner appears too heavy for mince or pumpkin pic, try a simple frozen dessert or a frozen plum pudding. For the latter beat the yolks of six eggs until creamy, pour over one pint of milk scalded, a cupful of sugar and a teasyound of extract of cinnamon. Cook until the mixt ure coats the spoon, then add four tablespoonfuls of melted chocolate and a pint each of chopped fruit and cream. Freeze and pack in a mould for several hours.

fashion Notes.

Fashion Notes.

**White ermine and broadtail are very much used for vests and revers on reception and viting costumes of cloth and velvet.

**Costumes of opal-gray broadcloth or zibeline trimmed with white panne velvet, and collar and bands of Siberian squirrel fur, are just now very fashionable, both here and abroad. There are single, double and occasionally triple vest effects on the fronts of the open Louis coats.

**Among the materials that dressmakers are using for evening dresses for the winter are lustrous satins in rose color, opal gray, sea green and Persian mauve, brocaded with silver thistles, carnation and sweet pea blossoms, hawthorn sprays and haif-blown roses and foliage, chrysanthemums, etc., in gold or silver-embossed work. Pale shadowy chine silks are velled with sequined net and made up in Empire style, with slashed elbow sleeves and Russian grate of Norwegian silver thickly studded with mock jewels.

**Chic cloth in biscuit, tan, aimond, gray, fawn and other neutral tones has been used extensively for reception gowns and fur-trimmed costumes for visiting and theatre wear. It is preferred by many dress designers to satin-faced cloth, as it has the soft velvety surface of an undressed-kid glove. It lends itself to fine plaitings, welt tucking, folds and strappings, and adapts itself admirably to the figure.

**One Louis XV. coat in velvet, lustrous silk or handsome satin-faced cloth is one of the most fashionable garments of the season, and the latest models in this style have the skirts in two different lengths, with the sleeves reversed in cuffs to any preferred depth. To a tall, wellformed figure this style of coat is extremely becoming. A dark-blue velvet model has a vest of white satin brocade with matching revers and turn-down collar bordered with dark mink. Another coat of moire velours has vest and revers of white cloth, stripped with gold and silver braid, with buttons to match and trimmings of chinchilla fur. A third model is of black watered silk with lining of Pompadour brocade. Th with tiny threads of black chemille. A practical development of this graceful garment would be in French camel's hair finished with stitched rappings, with collar and cuffs of black panne plain black velvet.

almond, tan and green, ecru, golden brown and reseda, violet, gray and Roman red, etc. Other patterns show a fine mixture of delicate heather

colors.

e. The popularity of self-colored cloth costumes remains unchanged, which is not to be wondered at, since these handsome fabrics lend themselves to almost any kind of garniture. In one trousseau there is an opera dress of mauve cloth, over which is to be worn a cloak of white valuet lind with many abreader with voles and velvet, lined with mauve brocade, with yoke and collar of white ermine. Fawn-colored kid cloth forms another costume. The skirt is lined with rose-colored taffets and trimmed with narrow graduated rows of mink fur. The Louis XIII. coat is also trimmed, and opens over a double-breasted waistcoat of Persian brocade, fastened with jeweled buttons.

... There is a marked contrast in the "a". There is a marked contrast in the footwear of women for the coming season. The new "mannish" shoes are heavy and clumsy to an unnecessary degree. On the other hand, the house and evening slippers are made with pointed toes and dangerously high Louis XIV. heels. The very dull-finished Dongola kid, lustreless as crepe, is the other extreme of patent leather, of which many women seem never to tire; and the high heels on ties and slippers of this glossy leather have replaced the old ones.

leather have replaced the old ones.

••• Facings, revers, vests and cuffs of white or cream-colored cloth still appear on many of the stylish cloth costumes designed for special wear. This is an easy, not expensive, and certainly most effective addition to a gown, and one that is invariably becoming. Some of the new tailor models show the white or cream-colored portions bordered with narrow fur and rows of gold braid; others are almost hidden by an intricate arabesque or vermicelli design in soutache braid, or by fine chenille work, and again the revers, etc., are framed with a bias band of the cloth matching the coatume, that is covered with rows of silk stitching.

•• The tendency toward the use of every sort

silk stitching.

**s The tendency toward the use of every sort of clinging fabric is still very evident among the newest models for wedding gowns. Peau de sole, crepe de chine, rich but very soft and pliable creped satin, and lastly laces of most fascinating effects and designs are all employed, and in making up the gown in princesse style is again notably favored, but much changed in appearance on the fronts by blouse vest and short jacket effects. Entire lace waists or lace guimps and sleeves are seen upon other models, and the only departure from these fashionable styles and their clinging beautiful slike is the directoire bridal gown formed of sta.ely white satin brocade, with petticoat front and blouse vest or Louis KIV. waisteoat of plain peau de sole or satin, nearly covered with slik embroidery, white lace decorations en applique, or else striped ver tically with rows of narrow pearl and crystal guimp.

guimp.

go The double-width French cashmeres and other light wools imported for handsome house and dinner dresses for the coming season are very beautiful. A French designer sends over a number of models made of these soft sliky weaves, partly plain, partly silk-embroidered in tiny sprigs, dots and French knots. One in pale primrose yellow embroidered in black has a tacked and embroidered blouse waits and a stole fronted holoro of black velvet trimmed with fine gold braid and tiny gilt buttons, and lined with moire the shade of the gown. Another model in two shades of gray is trimmed with strappings of the wdol nearly covered with shaded gray silk imbroideries.

embroideries.

go, If a collet or polerine is selected for early winter wear instead of any of the countless coat or jacket styles, it must have some of the voluminous waves and neek plaitings of garments of other sensees. It must have a borthe or fichu cutiline with crossed strappings and searf ends, or size a series of silk-lined Garriek espes and a smart Kaleer or Monaquetaire collar, handsomely

embroidered or covered with applique trims and bordered with a band of fur. A coeffy a clasp is very frequently added to the collect polerines of velvet and fur seat from Paris signers.—New York Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget.

"Whatever may yet be held to be established with respect to paychie inquiry goes to prove that the physical states which most nearly approach death are those in which the subjective mind secures its completest freedom, and shows its most striking powers. This is a fact which may prove to be of prodigious significance. Be it observed that there is no legitimate room for doubt as to this one thing: The subjective mind does not forget. It stores up everything of which it takes cognizance, and it will seem strange if Nature, which does so little without a purpose, has no reason whatever for se extraordinary a secretion. The honey of knowledge thus hived throughout a lifetime is only of occasional service to the many, and is not a continuous diet even for those whom we worship as men of genius.

Is there any instance in the material world in which she hoards on so vast a scale as this for the mere sake of wasting?"

Canon Scott Holland of St. Paul's Cathe-

Canon Scott Holland of St. Paul's Cathedral has recently preached a sermon on "Other World Activities," of which a London journal gives, in part, a condensed version, running something after this fashion:

"The text is from the Book of Daniel, a Book which takes us into a world of visions and trances and mystical imagery. There is a world within the world; a life beyond life. That world is not only the aphere of God, but of recognizable beings, mediating presences subject to rule, with organization and degrees. activities and authorities. It is a host, a kingdom, swayed by law and purpose. In the Bible there is much of this, learnt probably by the Hebrews from their captors. They had gone farafield: Their horizon had been widened: they had ocen taught how to enter largely into this mysterious region. But, fortunately, they dealt soberly with this weltering flood of occult knowledge. These hosts of unseen presences are marshalled into order: they are not mere genil, fantastic and magical; they pass under the control of the sole directive will of the Most High. They are solemn instruments of spiritual deatiny; they are semi-human, and the record is, one like unto a man touched me." Canon Scott Holland of St. Paul's Cath

Canon Holland proceeds to arraign mod-ern teachings. "We have dri ted from this tremendous reality," he says. "We have tried to isolate the field of known experience, and to cut it off from disturbing perience, and to cut it off from disturbing supernatural imaginings. We have set ourselves to purge out from our scheme of things anything that aeemed to interfere with it. The unseen was the unknown and the unknowablé. But our agnostic programme has broken down. Facts have been too much for it. The isolation desired by it is impossible. In and out of the life that we can cover with our rationalized experiences, there are influences, forces, powers which are forever at work, and belong to a world beyond our scientific methods. We float in a mysterious and belong to a world beyond our scientific methods. We float in a mysterious ether to which no physical limitations apether to which no physical limitations apply. Sounds, motions, transmit themselves through this medium, under conditions which transform our whole idea of what space or time may mean. Through and beyond the semi-physical mystery, a world of spiritual activity opens upon us. It has capacities of which we have never dreamed. capacities of which we have never dreamed. It allows of apparent contact of spirit with spirit, in spite of material distance and physical obstruction. There are modes of communication which are utterly unintelligible to our ordinary scientific assump-tions, yet which actual experience tends

more and more to verify."

Yes, as Canon Holland well says, "Facts Yes, as Canon Holland well says, "Facts have been too much" for those who would cling to the old and the less intelligent ideas of the future life. The ethereal world will even cease to be mysterious before advancing scientific investigation and knowledge. Through the ether, as Canon Holland notes, sounds and motions transmit themselves. become sure," continues Canon Holland, that both above and below our normal conionsness, we are in touch with mysteries hat travel far, and that we lie open to ments. We have advanced, not retrograded, piritual acts done unto us from a far disance, that we assimilate intimations and ntuitions that reach us by inexplicable

channels.
"This world of spirit powers and activithis world of spirit powers and activities has been opened afresh; and now even physical solence is compelled to recognize the evidence for it, and a new psychological language is coming into being to describe its phenomena. We are only slowly recovering our hold upon this life of mystic intuition of scaled envitted competitions. ntuition, of exalted spiritual communication tions; we are only beginning to recognize the abnormal and exceptional spiritual con-dition with which St. Paul was familiar, when, whether in the body or out of it, he could not say, God only knows, he was transported to the third Heaven and heard unutterable things."

This remarkable sermon, is an initiation of a new era of religious teaching. The light is breaking and the full illumination is only a question of time. The Brunswick, Boston.

Brilliants.

Yet, perchance, that star-like prize
Is not lost—but not yet won.
Lift aloft thine earth-bound eyes;
Seek the goal still farther on.
Far beyond that sinking sun
Swells a brighter, happier shore;
There a nobler race is run;
Hark! He bids thee try once more
—Samuel (

—Samuel Grey.

Go stand at night upon an ocean craft
And watch the folds of its imperial train
Catching in fleecy foam a thousand glows—
A miracle of fire unquenched by soa.

There, in bewildering turbulence of change,
Whiris the whole firmament, till as you gaze,
All else unseen, it is as heaven itself
Had lost its poise, and each unanchored star
In phantom haste flees to the horizon line.

What dupes we are of the deceiving eye!
How many a light men wonderingly acciaim
Is but the phosphor of the past Life makes
With its ewn motion, while above, forgot,
Sweep on serene the old unenvious stars!

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

The pine and oak are only flowers.

The pine and oak are only flowers
Grown large; they drink the beads of dew
Like little violets, meek and blue,
And battle with the stony powers.

The insect, with its gamey wings, Sings, and the moth and beetle grim; And, for the bee, I dote on him, And know by heart the tune he sings.

Then learn the truth, the base of all,
That all are equal, so they fill
Their proper sphere, and do God's will;
There is no other, great or small.
—E. H. Stodds

—E. H. Stoddard.

The one green field in all the landscape drear!
As fresh and fair as e'er in June
Beneath giad summer's glowing smile—
To all who pass a radiance of good cheer;
I would my life might give such ray
My friends among, when days are dark
And faith is faint and love is low
And Ged seems very, very far away.

—Carrell Austin.

Our Lady Renders will Recognize This Picture



Dobbins' Electric So

The soap their mothers used to deligating. Dobbins' Electric is the same ticle it was when it was first made and to I cents a bar. If your clothes deta along and look as white as they use to because your laundress is using sor a cheap trawh, loaded with rosin or ulterants, that is sold as soap. Dobbi re, and made of borax and the finest whitens the clothes, and preserves is the greatest disinfectant in the widthy all grecers.

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer, Rare is the rose burst of dawn, but the secret that

clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exuitance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem writ, but the meaning outmastered the meter.

—Richard Rouff.

Words of Warning. Bishop Worthington of Omaha, at a special service in Trinity Church in New York, on Thanksgiving, preached a sermon de-nouncing the national voluptuousness of the age, and apparently had in mind Goldsmith's

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,

The bishop said there was a peril in our pros-perity and a sin in our luxuriousness and presumptuous extravagance. That he had some ground for making this stinging re-buke, especially in the Metropolis, no thinking person will deny, but the peo-ple in this country who should come under his rod of castigation are com-paratively few. There are some multi-millionaires in New York and in this country elsewhere who make a vain display of their wealth, and their example is, perhaps, bad, but the majority of people in the United States are not living in luxury. Many are comfortable, no doubt, but surely this is not a voluptuous state of existence. Others are in poverty, for the poor, accor ing to the Scripture, we shall always have with us, to minister to and to help, in order that we may not grow inordinately selfish, but we have not yet reached the state of

Rome in its more pompous and pretentious days as described by Gibbon.

It is about a hundred and thirty years since Goldsmith uttered his warning note in regard to England in "The Deserted Village," but still the country endures, and the people generally are far more prosperous than they were in his day. It has, to be sure, its scandals in high life, but there are scandals in lower circles, though they are not so much talked about, and the standard of morals is higher than it was in the day of the lovable poet, who was far from being prudent himself. There is much less intemperance than there was in his time and later, and we do not now hear of the forcible

abduction of women by men in high society. strappings, with collar and cuffs of black panne or plain black velvet.

• The hardy Scotch cheviots are popular for shopping, traveling and walking costumes. The new weaves are soft in color, with blendings of almond, tan and green, ecru, golden brown and template wireless telegraphy without have ing opened to him a range of activities and now have us believe. They were good, conditions undreamed of heretofore? "We sturdy eaters and imbibers, and with more ornate manners were far less considerate of others than we are today. Theirs was an age of violent deeds and violent punish-

in nearly everything. There is naturally more wealth in the country than there was fifty or a hundred years since, and money, if it is looked after, grows of itself almost imperceptibly. Foranes are larger than they used to be, but there is also an advance in the cost of living, and higher wages and shorter hours of labor prevail. With all this increase in material prosperity, there is a corresponding increase in charitable and educational inincrease in charitable and educational institutions, supported in great measure from the contributions of the rich. The multi-millionaire is not entirely heartless. He distributes a good part of his gains for beneficent purposes. Wealth is accumulating in these United States, but we do not believe men are decaying. It will be many years before, in the order of things, this nation falls. Its rise has been too recent to have it pass away suddenly. The good bishop was earnest and honest in his sermon, and it will no doubt do some good, but we hardly think it was the one to deliver on Thanksgiving. It would be more suitable for Fast Day, if that institution had not passed away.

If the Emperor of Germany is really writing a play to be called "Under the Helmet," it is to be hoped that he is not borrowing from Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto," in which a gigantic helmet has something under it bigger than the Kaiser's head.

It would seem to be a fair conclusion that the women of New York are trying to reach in their "no seat, no fare" campaign against the street cars. Certainly the fair hould have an opportunity to sit down

CHEEKS LIKE ROSES

Complexions Like Pearls Without the Use of **Powders or Cosmetics**



MADANE A. RUPTERT, CONTLEXION 6 E. 14th Street, New York City.

LIVER ILLS.

R. RADWAY & CO., New York: DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:
Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly
two years, and have been doctoring with
some of the most expert doctors of the
linited States. I have been bathing in and
drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark.,
but it seemed everything failed to do me d. After I saw your advertisement I hought I would try your pills, and ave used nearly two boxes; been taking wo at bedtime and one after breakfast, and wo at bedtime and one after breakfast, and may have done me more good than anything see I have used. My trouble has been the liver. My skin and eyes were all clow; I had sleepy, drowsy, feelings; It like a drunken man; pain right above mavel, like as if it was bile on top of the omach. My bowels were very costive, My and tongue sore most of the time, appetite fair, but food would not digest, of settle heavy on my stomach, and some w mouthfuls of food came up again. I add eat only light food that digests easily.

BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

Dadways

Pills

Pills

A been whist; but she simply did not comprehend how he could even high of soing anywhere without taking her along.

"Oh, the dreadful evenings I have to spend." she complained with tears in her eyes. "I am obliged to sit here all alone because I have as yet had no chance to form any acquaintances here. Naturally I get homesick. Often I feel like leaving everything and taking the train home to my parenta."

"Would it not be better, darling, if you went to bed instend and tried to sleep?"

"That is just where the trouble is," she replied, still in tears. "I am afraid. Our servant sleeps way up in the attle. She would not even hear were anything to happen?"

"Are not the papers every day full of burgaires and robberies?" sleep eraisted. Think of the many strangers that flock to a well-known health resort like, this. Nothing is impossible under such circumstances!"

The husband locked thoughtfully at his aweet bride.

"No dear I do not went to spend." have done me more good than anything

rice 25c a box. Sold by Druggists or Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York, for "Book of Advice."

poetry.

IT 18 LOVE.

T is love that makes the world so bright, And takes away life's care, It plants the blooming roses, too, On cheeks to make them fair; And bids the lustre in the eye
To shine with wondrous light,
And drives the coldness from the heart

It clothes the criticising tongue With words of mercy, sweet, and little faults will be una When loving hearts shall meet;
The whole world brighter seems to grow When love appearing speaks, And love-warmed hearts find peace and rest, For which mankind e'er seeks. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT. Moorestown, N. J.

THE VAGBANT.

Oh the outward road's the best road in all the road that's brave with dawn,
The road that climbs the wide down, the road
that finds the sea,
And I must rise and go while it is morn.

For the wander-winds are calling, their voice is

in my ear, Their saga sweeps the hilltops, I hear their bugles blow, Their arms are stretched toward me, the dim horizon's clear, And all the glad birds tell me I must go.

So farewell, alt you old folk, the outward road's For God's own sun has kissed it, His rains have

washed it white, And some day it shall show me the bright seas of The gray wall and the windy harbor light.

Oh, I have met with fortune, and I have fronted

leaves the sea, That finds some tender cottage, some place of great content.

Ah, would there were a homeward road for me.

A LITERARY REQUEST.

As on this earth I can't fore'er In reason hope to stay, Like Carnegie, I will in time My library give away.

I give my Burns un'o the cook, My Longfellow to Vall-street shorts, My Bacon to the hog. I'll give the Dickens to the man

Who swore my vote would win; My Lamb I leave to bulls and bears, My Coke goes to the bin. To miners I would send my Pitt; My Cable I'd unreel; To politicians I would give

My Whittier I do commend Unto newspaper jokes; My Holmes I think a proper one

For all the married folks. My Ade to injured ones I lend, Though not Nye—more's the pity!
My Browning (tan) I leave with love
Unto Atlantic City.

All my Hall Caines I leave to dudes To match their wooden heads, And Chaucer to the law that on

My Cooke I'd keep at any cost Till all my meals were Dunn; Till all my meals were Dunn; Also my Harte, 'less fate Mark Twain, Where I mark two as one.

I leave my Bunyan to my Foote, (My Haggard face it curis!) My Peck to all my little birds, My Lover to the girls: This disposition of my books

Lest thieves break in, I place on all A combination Locke.

Be practiced oft in debt,
Were the lenders willing to forgive
As borrowers to forget.

To me quite strange has been— When you have a little blow out You blow your money in.

—New York Heraid.

"Cheer up!" cried the statesman, met defeat.
"The verdict will soon be reversed.
They'll blunder so much they'll be easy Next time. Let us hope for the worst!"

.He is a modern Crœsus; Cost never daunts his soul;
His son is burning money,
And his cook is burning coal.
—Washington Star.

The autump day has come again,
The song we heard of yore;
It thrills with pain, that wild refrain,
"Dad plame it j. Shut the door!"

— N. Y. Heralde

Miscellaneous.

The Broken House Key.

The Broken House Key.

The young and pretty bride felt worsed and out of sorts. Only a short eight, weeks ago she had married her dear Gus and had followed him to his home in W—, and already he had begun to neglect her to go out of an evening, and to leave her alone in the big house. He had tried to convince her that he could not altogether neglect his former friends and companions, and that she ought not to object to his meeting them on two evenings, every week, and to pass an agreeable hour or two in their company over a friendly game of whist; but she simply did not comprehend how he could even think of going anywhere without taking her along.

"Oh, the dreadful evenings I have to spend." she complained with tears in her eyes. "I am

The husband looked thoughtfully at his sweet bride.

"No, dear, I do not want you to frighten yourself into illness. I promise you herewith, of my own free will (the poor fellow could not help heaving a sigh as he said this), to return promptly at eleven o'clock whenever I go to meet my friends. It is impossible for ne to withdraw from their society altogether, for they would ridicule and make fun of me, and call me henpecked. Burglars rarely put in their appearance before the hour of eleven, the streets being full of life and traffic. Goodby darling, and please do not feel lonesome."

Annie sighed and submitted resignedly to her fate. She read a while; she then took up her fate. She read a while; she then took up her fate. She read a while; she then took up her fate. She read a while; she then took up her fate. She read a while; she then took up her fate. She read a while; she then took up her fate. She read a while; she then took up her selessly up and down the room. At home there had been a large family circle, heace it was very trying to her to be left so much to herself in her new surroundings.

At ten o'clock even the familiar noises in the kitchen ceased, for the servant had gone upstairs to her attic, and the poor woman feit the old feeling of distress and fright creep over her; the sitting-room was located to the rear of the house, and there was a hallway between it and the front rooms. She therefore could not hear the usual street noises. A death-like silence reigned in the room. Tired, and yet excited, she threw herself on the lounge. She sadly reflected why beer houses and card parties had been called into existence. By and by her thoughts became more and more confused, and she fell into a sound slumber.

It was eleven-five when Gus arrived breath-like silence.

It was eleven-five when Gus arrived breath

hoarse. No reply!

To fill his cup of misery to the brim it commenced to rain, and he was without an umbrella.

"Perhaps Annie has gone to bed after ail," he thought, shivering and dripping wet. "Shall I go to a hotel? No! What would the people think. The only place that I know of that may still be open is the railway depot, for there is a train arriving at midnight."

He went down the street in the pouring rain, and at last found himself in the waiting-room of the station.

In sheer desperation he looked at his watch.

It was one o'clock when he emerged into the street, and it had ceased to rain. The full moon seemed to grin and wink at him maliciously through the clouds as though she meant to say,
"See, old man, it serves you right! Why must
you go out to play cards and leave your wife at
home in loneliness."

home in loneliness."

In spite of the repeated potations he still felt chilly. "There is no help for it but a good run," he said to himself, starting on a lively trot through the city; first down one street, then up another; through the suburbs until he reached the open country and back again without street. rest for fear of catching cold.

The town clock struck the hour of four. "It is still too early to get into the house," he said,
"the front door is never unlocked before six
o'clock! Will they be able to unlock the door the women are imprisoned and cannot get out. But now I can stand this no longer. I must have something hot to drink and sit down somewhere. There is a train at four o'clock," and forthwith he once more wended his way to the railroad denot.

A snug corner and a cup of hot coffee somewhat restored him. But he was very tired and pretty soon he was as sound asleep in his corner as his wife had been the night before on her lounge.

And how did his wife fare? She awake in the middle of the night with a start, almost frightened out of her wits by a horrid dream, in which her husband had appeared before her, wounded, bleeding, and torn by huge bloodhounds. Pretty soon, however, she comprehended the situation. Her face bathed in tears, she paced resilessly up and down the room wringing her hands. "Oh, the wretch! To stay out all night! Just to think of it! Such a man has the effrontery to talk to me of love. Not content to act like a villain, he of it! Such a man has the effrontery to talk to me of love. Not content to act like a villain, he even had to make fun of me last night by pre-tending be would henceforth be home at eleven

my parents." Thus musing, she arrived at the

entered and made for an empty table, when suddenly—she dropped the value and almost acreamed aloud—wam't fliat her husband," her "Gus, altting there into corner and anoring loud enough to make everybody in the room malle at his hand powers?"

Suddenly the sleeper opined his eyes. Whatever she outcome, she must avoid a scene in a public room. Andie tried to appear quite unconcerned, and took a seat beside her husband. Semehow her anger had suddenly vanished.

"Dh, darling, what brought me—I mean rather what brought you—here?" he asked, astonished at the mexpected appearance of his wife, dressed for a journey.

"Never mind, dear. Don't bother about that now," she whispered. "Come, let us ride home, when I will explain all."

Gus acquisseed in allence. All he could do was to drag himself to a cab.

And then explanations were in order. Annie had no reason to doubt her husband's narrative of his adventures during the night. But he could not quite make out from her explanations what had taken her to the rallway station. He was, however, too ill to ask many questions.

Arrived at home she simply told the astonished servant that "they had changed their mind and would not go away, because her husband, who had preceded her to the depot, had been suddenly taken sick," and sent her after a physician. Gus was very sick; for two weeks he could not leave his bed.

At last Gus got well, and though he would now and then go to have a social game of whist, his wife never again doubted him, even if he stayed out later than "eleven." From the German.

Poutb's Department.

A LITTLE DEAD. For me to have another doll
I somehow felt the time had come,
For Adeline had lost her hair.
And Jane, the one that cried, was dumb.
Of hearing me explain the case
Papa grew weary, it was clear;
"You're tired?" I asked, and he replied,
"A little, degr!"

That very day when he got home,
He had a parcer in his hand,
And Mother similed, and I did, too,
For I began to understand.
"With her extravagance," he mid,
"This child will ruin us, I fear;
Some toys are cheap, but this one came.
A little dear!"

I clapped my hands, and hugged Papa, And then, when he'd the string untied, I took the paper off and found A dainty cardboard box inside; And when I pulled the lid off that, I saw a lovely face appear—
And, oh, my newest doll is such
A little dear!

-Felix Leigh, in Little Folks.

The Car with One Idea.

It was eleven-five when Gus arrived breathlessly and post haste at his house door and tried
to fit his key into the lock.

Poor fellow! Had evil spirits conspired to get
him into trouble? Click—the key broke in two,
and the bit stuck fast in the keyhole, handle and
barrel alone remaining in his hands.

He knocked; he called; he knocked again and
louder. for, unfortunately, there was no house
bell—all in vain. "I hardly think my wife has
retired as early as this," he reflected, "but, of
course, she is in the sitting-room, and most likely
she cannot hear me." Once more he knocked—
this time very loud—he called until his voice was
hoarse. No reply!

To fill his cup of misery to the brim it commenced to rain, and he was without an umbrella.

"Perhaps Annie has gone to bed after all," he

Then there were whisperings and whinings.
"Mother, can't you get me miaowt of this?"

the first would cry.

"Mother, show miaow you hop up and leap out that way," the second would shime in.

"And miaow, and miaow," the third would hasten to add.

calm when her bady's getting angly and the unmixed Angora, respectively—grew more discontented with the landscape at the bottom of the barrel; and one or two trips taken abroad in the hands of the children from the house were very pernicious. Tom, Dick and Hary all perked up to take notice, saw from Agaths's arm that this great round world is very white and large and full of things; and they admired and liked it very well, on the whole, they saw a black, snuffling monster called a dog, and then they fluffed all up and sounded like the kettle boiling over on the stove, and wished or an about the bottom of the barrel.

The bottom of the barrel and one or two trips taken abroad in the hands of the children from the house were very pernicious. Tom, Dick and they are house were very pernicious. Tom, Dick and they are house were very pernicious. Tom, Dick and they are house were very pernicious. Tom, Dick and the hands of the children from the house which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for, and broke off the protruding bit of the extract it, because the case was clearly one for a physician, the arrow being inside the body.

——Vina Shaw. a negress who is eighty-six years old, was recently married to Arthur Dean, to forty-three years old, by Probate Judge Snyder, in Kansas City, Kan. The bride was a slave for thirty years before the war. Dean is a cripple, and in answer to a question as to why she took a lame man, the old woman repiled: "Judge, I tow a lame man, because he ain't so apit to get away." Both have lived in Bonner Spring, Kan.

—There is one great branch of the Government service where woman has yet to enter. That is the railway mail service. There are about twenty-five thousand employees in this branch of the postal department.

—The number of stars recorded on a photo-

a day to take them riaing very kindly in his carriage; and they were very beautiful people, much too beautiful and too afraid of spiders to bend over a black barrel in the barn. And so for twenty minutes of one day in all her life, on account of her having such beautiful children. Mrs. Cat was allowed to rub her dingy fur against the gilded legs of the tea-table in the parlor, her tail erect, drilling with her feet to the drumming of her purr, while the beautiful people paid Tom and Dick and Harry injudicious and unseasonable compilments.

"The dear little things! Do let me hold them.

and unseasonable compliments.

"The dear little things! Do let me hold them,
Maude, a minute."

"Look at the fufts on this one's ears. Which

Maude, a minute."

"Look at the fufts on this one's ears. Which one is Harry? Such lovely kittens; and such a homely mother!" And because they looked at ner, and because these were her children, Mother Cat's tail went up so straight that it fairly pointed to her ears, and she purred harder than ever; and her yellow eyes grew bland and sweet as lemon drops behind a thick glass window.

Oh, it was wonderful! And, when, that night, housed again in the black barrel, the little kft tens cried themselves asleep, the mother could almost have wept with them when she thought of the faint odor of molasses in which she was bringing up her children.

Thenceforth it became Mrs. Cat's ruling passion to get Tom, Dick and Harry into the best society, as personified by the things in the parlor and the satin (which they commonly were not) chairs.

There was one chair in particular that generally was buttoned up to the neck, as if it were going to have its hair cut, in red and white striped calleo. Mrs. Cat did not know that it stood that way pretty nearly—all the time. Enough for her that beneath the calico covering was the softest, onliest blue plush cushion in all this world of barrels and boxes, with nails on their edges and thin and flea-filled straw. She had lain on that quahion a little blissful minute when the beautiful woman lad invited her and her children to afternoon tea. They had not invited her, though, to sit on the blue plush cushion; and they had promptly shooed her off.

She began to talk about the one chair and its cushion to her children, and they stopped their tiptoed clawing and their tiny yelps to listen.

And that night Tom, who was the hurley-burliest of the three, managed, for the first' time in

Curious facts.

—A sublime spectacle was witnessed a few weeks ago in a Tyrolean valley near Tanneheim. A violent storm arose suddenly and many globes of lightning rolled over the surface of the lake. Then a column of water thirty feet high rose from the middle of the lake, and from its top smail flashes darted. The spectacle lasted three-

about twenty-five thousand employees in this branch of the postal department.

—The number of stars recorded on a photographic plate depends not only on the region of the heavens to which the telescope is directed, but on the length of exposure. At the Bonn Observatory a map of the northern heavens was made, showing every star visible in a small telescope of about three inches aperture. If we call the number of stars shown on this map unity, the Greenwich photographs with an eleven-inch telescope show that in twenty seconds three and a half times as many stars are recorded; in six minutes affeen and a half times as many. By increasing the exposure more stars are visible, increasing the exposure more stars are visible, but the increase is not indefinitely great. So far as these observations go they show either that the number of stars is not, infinite, or that the tight of stars is not absorbed in space.

Hotes and Queries.

NUMBER THIRTEEN .- "Searcher": The thir-Seading the would grow have thought him so base?
They close the hear house the most age to make the midight, bears
they close the hear house size midigity. These they have the most properly the sead of the morning while it is not provided. It is a not been the morning while it is not provided to the morning while it is not the morning while it is not provided to the morning while it is not the provided the morning while it is not the morning while it is not the morning while it is not the provided while it is not the teen superstition, briefly s ated, is that if thir-teen persons, either by accident or design, dine together at the same table one will die within a

her just at the nearest cells window she divers in the control of the control of

—In the dry soil of Egypt Prof. G. Elliot Smith finds the brains of most non-munified bodies of the cometeries have been naturally preserved even from predynastic times. The convolutions may be mapped, and an account is soon to be given of the brain structure of Egyptians of different periods.

—A file specially designed for working on gun metal is being used in French machine shops. It has shallow diagonal channels, at intervals of half an inch, the teeth being on the raised portions between the channels. It is claimed that these files, clogging much less rapidly than others, increase the work done by about fitty per cent.

—Astonishing effects as a tonic and bloodformer are claimed by Dr. Naugier of Paris for balloon asceusions. He states that an air trip of

Then a column of water thirty feet high rose from the middle of the lake, and from its top small flashes darted. The spectacle lasted three-minutes.

——At a Japanese banquet it is considered a compliment to exchange cups with a friend.
——Attificial freezing is a device much resorted to for sinking pit shafts through aqueous strata, holding the earth in a compress of lee to ward off a sudden inrush of water. The system was first applied in 1852 by a mining engineer named Micaüx, and after a long struggle against difficulties and imperfections is ouly flust beginning to approach security and certitude.

——A sanitarium has been established over the limestone caves at Luray, Va., and air from the caves is forced through the rooms. This air is

fear,

And I have fought and conquered, and I have fought and conquered, and I have fought and failed,

And I have trod the far roads, and wandered on the near,

And many are the strange seas I have sailed.

But the homeward road's the best road that seeks the valley, the road that seeks the valley are were about to close up.

In sheer desperation himself in the waiting-room of the station.

And I have trod the far roads, and wandered on the near,

And many are the strange seas I have sailed.

I have trod the far roads, and wandered on the near,

And many are the strange seas I have sailed.

I have trod the far roads, and wandered on the near,

And many are the strange seas I have sailed.

But the homeward road's the best road that seeks the valley, the road that seeks the valley, the road that seeks the valley, the road that leaves the sea.

And I have trod the far roads, and wandered on the near,

And many are the strange seas I have sailed.

But the homeward road's the best road for tired limbs and spent,

The road that seeks the valley, the road that leaves the sea.

And I have trod the far roads, and wandered on walter. Gus shook himself. He felt chilly.

"Qunch," he said, "and make it hot!" He was the oblid them all in at once,—
"Purrrrhaps I'll brrring you a little birrrrd."

She pured, just as a human mother tries to be calm when security and certitude.

"And inter the felt chilly."

"Qunch," he said, "and make it hot!" He was the oblid them all in at once,—
"Purrrhaps I'll brrring you a little birrrrd."

She pured, just as a human mother tries to be calm we long that first mother would say.

"Purrrhaps I'll brrring you a little birrrrd."

She pured, just as a human mother tries to be take long out in the stally on an aerial outing.

—The aurora breating to approach security and certitude.

"Purrrhaps I'll brrring you a little birrrrd."

She pured, just as a human mother tries to be take long still, and the p pole pieces is an exhausted grass grobe containing in its upper part a metallic ring. A powerful alternating current passed through this ring produces an annular glow discharge. On passing a current through the coils of the magnet, the glow discharge is deflected downward, producing streamers closely resembling those of the sky, and highly rarefied air in the globe gave the

ines: of krypton that appear in the spectrum of the aurora.

—To see all our birds in their winter homes we should have to travel from the Middle States down to the Argentine Republic. We could see a great many, though, by making a midwinter trip to the Gulf States. In Florida, for instance, we should find enormous flocks of robins whirling through the trees and alighting here and there to feed upon the berries of the china-tree and holly.

Many birds we should find only along the coas, and many others we should have to search for in the silent cypress swamps of Louisiana and Mis sissippi.

Gems of Thought.

....We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his

Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his tellowanen.—Theodore Roosevelt.

....Talent is the capacity of doing anything which depends upon application and industry, and it is a voluntary power, while genius is involuntary.—Hazlitt.

....To me it seems that the soul, in all its higher actions, in original thought, in the creations of genius, in the soarings of imagination, in its love of beauty and grandeur, in its aspirations after a pure and unknown joy, and especially in disinterestedness, in the spirit of self-sacrifice and in enlightened devotion, has a character of infinity.—C. G. Ames.

....Learn to commend the daily acts to God, so shall the dry every-day duties of common life be steps to heaven, and lift thy heart thither.—Edward B. Pusey.

....Do not give way to depression—but resign yourself to our dear Lord with the object of bearing, bravely the discomforts and petty contradictions of this life.—Charles de Condren.

....If you desire to remove avarice you must first remove its mother, luxury.—Cleero.

.....How it would revolutionize life if we could agree to have one day a year for murmuring and complaining, for letting out the flood of pent-up annoyances and grudges and slights, and be thankful the rest of the time! How much better than to try to be thankful one day by law and grumble by impulse for 36. Let today sound a thankful note to ring through the year.—Malitbie D. Babcock.

It is a strange but inflexible spiritual law,



plain stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for skirt † yard 44 inches wide; for waist † yard 21 inches wide; for coat † yards 21 inches wide.

The pattern, 4295, is cut in sizes for dolls 14 inches long, 18 inches long and 22 inches long, from the top of the head to the soles of the feet.



226 Plouse Coat With 4297 Workman's Shirt \$4 to 44 breast

cape. The tunic is seamed to the lower edge, the seam being hidden by the belt. The sleeves are loose and ample and are finished with oddly shaped, stylish cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 64 yards 21 inches wide, 22 yards 44 inches wide or 24 yards 52 inches wide, with 14 yards 21 inches wide or 4 yards 52 inches wide for stole collar, stock and cuffs.

The pattern, 4296, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Workman's Shirt with Shield. 4297.

Known as the "Fireman's Skirt."

The shirt is made with full length plain fronts and The shirt is made with full length plain fronts and back, a pointed yoke being applied over the latter which gives additional strength over the shoulders. The shield portion is buttoned into place but can be omitted and the fronts eft plain whenever preferred. Beneath the shield is the opening that is closed by means of buttons and buttonholes. The sleeves are two seamed, faced to form cuffs, and the neck is finished with a turn-over collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium state is to wards 21 tuches wide or 32 wards 41 tuches.

wide.
The pattern, 4297, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch breast measure.



4299 Breakfast Jacket 4298 Maid's Apron.

32, 36 and 40 bust.

The American Ship in 1902. THE PRESENT PLIGHT OF OUR DEEP-SE PURKT.

outlook of American We abstract as follows:

We of America, taking account of our meagre deep-sen tonnage, cannot but wonder at the sharp trans-Atlantic alarm at Mr. Morgan's sudden purchase of half a dozen of the best British lines and his alliance with the two large German companies so shrunken; it never carried so small a proportion of our own c

DOMESTIC VS. OCEAN CRAFT.

Our marine is in two wide-apart classes By far the larger is the immense fleet of 4,582,645 tons in the coating trade (including Porto Rico and Hawaii), and on the lake and rivers. For over a century this traffic has been reserved to American ships and seamen, and has now attained almost double the tonnage of 1861 (2,704,544).

Our foreign marine exposed to merciless competition, stand at only 879,595 tons, little more than one-third of the tonnage of thirty-one years ago (2,496,894). Up to 1850-55, the deep-sea carriers were the more prosperous and important half. Our ocean fleet fell off between 1890 and 1900 over one hundred thousand tons. During this decade we built 206,771 tons of deep-sea shipping and gave 134,859 tons of foreign-built shiping American registry. Yet our deep-sea fleet meanwhile decreased from 946,695 to 826,694 tons; for every ton added, almost two tons have been sold, wrecked or worm

A FEW ADDITIONS.

Several large liners launched in the present year are just entering service. Two, the Kroonland and Finland of the International Navigation Company, from the Cramp yard, are the greatest ships we have yet produced. Their speed is seventeen knots, their tonnage 12,760, or one thousand more than the St. Louis and St. Paul. Next come the Pacific Mail liners, Korea and Siberia, of 11,276 tons and nineteen knots: then the ocean freighters Shawmut and Tremont of the Boston Steamship Company, huge economi cal carriers entering a new service to the Orient. The first four ships belong to corporations subsidized for mail carrying. Six other ships building are for the Atlantic Transport line, ordered several years ago in expectation of a subsidy bill.

Beyond these few, no large deep-sea vessel is building. American yards of a thoroughly new, progressive type exist far in excess of present demand.

BUT A HANDFUL OF LINES.

On the sea is the same state of arrested development. Established American lines are easy to number. There is the International Navigation Company's mail service, with four steamers from New York to Southampton, the only fleet beneath the Stars and Stripes. Then there is the Pacific Mail service to Central America and Asia. There is the Oceanic line from San Francisc to Australia. There are also the Ward line from New York to Cuba and Mexico, the 'Red D" line to Venezuela, and the United Fruit Company's service to Jamaica.

Beside these, our registered tonnage consists of a few freight steamers and sailing vessels. The latter number 354,729 tons and are constantly decreasing. The last wooden full-rigged ship built was the Roanoke, 3500

AMERICAN SHIPS MORE COSTLY.

American ships, as proved by experience more for construction than foreign ships, and considerably more for maintenance British shipyard wages are only one-half those in the United States; and as British vards launch twice as much in a year as we do in a decade, this enormous scale of conoffset cheaper materials elsewhere. More over, shipbuilding in Britain is highly specialized, while with us it is diffused and hence more expensive; the English also have far the greater experience. As regards crew wages, those on American and British ships of the same type were found to be \$14,580 and \$11,532 a year respectively.

NO HELP FROM MORGAN MERGER. Mr. Morgan's shipping merger involves no direct advantage to our struggling deepsea fleet any more than an investment of his in Yorkshire woolen mills would promote our woolen manufacturing. Its chief service is in demonstrating that American capital is now ready to seek the sea. The Morgan millions would go just as quickly into an American fleet if equal inducements were

The huge size of our domestic fleet-many times that of Great Britain or any other maritime nation-is sufficient proof of the abilities of American ship owners, builders and seamen if only they have fair economic opportunity. Indeed, the history of the le American merchant marine, from its 1798, suggests that there is not one form of human endeavor for which our race has more conspicuous native aptitude.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Since our last issue the outbreak of foot and mouth disease among the cattle of New England has grown more serious, and Dr. Austin Peters, chief of the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau, communicated at once with the Washington authorities of the Agricultural Department, resulting in the sending of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, to Boston, with

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

Horse Owners Should Use





a corps of veterinaries.

This disease will now be handled by United States authorities, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau. Acting Secretary of Agriculture Moore has issued the following public notice:

"The Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New England, has issued an order prohibiting the landing in the United Kingdom of beef animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The British Board of Agriculture asks that public announcement of this fact be made in this country. Dr. Salmon is now in Boston, and in accordance with directions of Secretary Wilson, orders have today been issued sending a number of veterinary surgeons and experts to New England to report to Dr. Salmon, and assist him in stamping out the disease."

The department at Washington has ordered upwards of twenty veterinary sur-geons in the Bureau of Animal Industry service in various Western States, to proce at once to New England, to augment the force of experts already at work here in fighting the epidemic. This force will also be added to by the inspectors relieved from duty, owing to the cessation of exports to Great Britain. It is not yet known where the epidemic originated.

Dr. Salmon has been interviewed since his arrival, and makes the following statements. Asked if all quarantined cattle were to be killed, Dr. Salmon replied, "The measures that are to be adopted here are not yet definitely decided upon, and therefore I do not care to state at this time beginnings under the old navigation laws of whether or not all quarantined cattle will

be killed."
"The official information received from England is that a quarantine has been established against animals from all New England, which includes both Boston and

Portland as shipping points."
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, from Chicago, states that his latest report from the infected district in New England is that the disease is at a standstill. He will send a large number of veterinaries and make diligent search for the disease in every section. Before many days have passed, there will be several hundred veterinary surgeons in the New England States, and they will be instructed to inspect every cow, sheep and hog. Secretary Wilson believes we shall need three or four weeks to stamp out the disease. Congress will be asked for a special appropriation to cure the disease permanently. He intends to ask at least \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

The Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture of this State have commenced a systematic and exhaustive inspection of the cattle reported as having the foct and mouth

give reasonable compensation to cattle owners whose animals are slaughtered under direction of the Federal Government. He reports no cases of the disease are known at present outside of New England.

The duration of quarantine will depend upon circumstances. Where the disease animals are allowed to live it will naturally be very much longer than were they all killed off, and the premises disinfected.

There are numerous cases on record, according to Dr. Salmon, where the disease has been conveyed to people using milk of diseased animals, but still this must be regarded as a comparatively rare occurre even where the milk of diseased herds enters into consumption.

In Massachusetts the sale of infected milk can and will be stopped by the authorities. Dr. Austin Peters says: "We are granted authority by law to make such rules as we essary, and they are just as binding as the law that governs quarantine. We have a rule that all cattle in quarantine are to be considered as affected with contagious disease, and their milk is to be destroyed. All the deputies of the cattle bureau are instructed to prevent any milk being sold from infected animals. We lose no time in the matter if we have the slightest suspicion that the quarantine orders are not obeyed to the letter."

An order has been issued allowing animals to pass through the infected district for immediate slaughter, under certain restrictions. Exposed cattle will not be alowed to go for slaughter until all danger of appearance of the disease has passed.

Of course, this serious outbreak of the oot and mouth disease has been a great loss to the steamship companies and to the cattle dealers who are engaged in the export

The effect of the cattle quarantine order on the Brighton and the Watertown stock yards will be to shut off the receipt of a large percentage of the cattle usually for-warded there. Beef cattle brought in for immediate slaughter will be allowed on sale under certain restrictions, but !t is probable that no milch cows will be allowed on sale at these yards, except for immediate slaughter. Of course this will mix things up on the railroads for some little

The executive council held a special session at the State House, and approved an order which gives the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau complete control over public auctions of cattle and over the use of public highways in Massachusetts for the trans-portation of cattle, besides extending its powers along other lines connected with the battle against the disease. The order is as

animals, or litter, hay, straw, utensils and all other material are subject to the orders of the chief of the Cattle Bureau.

2. All persons having no business upor the premises deemed to be infected with foot and mouth disease by the chief of the Cattle Bureau are hereby forbidden to tres pass thereon.

3. No auctions or public sales of neat cattle, sheep or swine shall be held in localities deemed to be infected by the chief of the Cattle Bureau, without his permis-

4. When in the opinion of the chief of the Cattle Bureau the foot and mouth disease appears to be increasing in a city or town, all persons are forbidden to drive or transport any neat cattle, sheep or swine over any public highway, or to turn the same upon any unfenced land in such city or town, without his special permission so to

5. All persons are forbidden to tamper with or disfigure any notices posted by order of the chief of the Cattle Bureau to the penalty of the law. This order takes effect upon its approval

AUSTIN PETERS, Chief of Cattle Bureau.

Poultry Shows. NEW ENGLAND.

Dec. 10-13, Providence, R. I. H. S. Babcock, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Lewiston, Me. A. L. Merrill, Sec'y.
Dec. 17-19, Amesbury, Mass. M. H. Sands, Sec'y.
Dec. 17-20, West Haven, Ct. E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.
Dec. 24-26, Bristol, Ct. H. M. Clayton, Sec'y, Plain

Dec. 30-Jan. 1, Orange, Mass. J. E. Burt, Sec'y,

Dec. 30-Jan. 1, Orange, Mass. J. E. Burt, Sec'y, Athol, Mass.

Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Wallingford, Ct. H. Haywood, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Beverly, Mass. Arthur Elliot, Peabody, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Meriden, Ct. Joshus Shute, Sec'y.

Dec. 30-Jan. 2, Mitford, N. H. John A. Twiss, Sec'y.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2, Fitchburg, Mass. J. L. Frost, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-9, Lynn, Mass. Charles E. Hunt, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-9 St. Albans V. H. M. Barratt, Sec'y.

Jan. 6-9, Lynn, Mass. Charles E. Hunt, Sec'y.
Jan. 6-9, St. Albans, Vt. H. M. Barrett, Sec'y.
Jan. 7-9, Adams, Mass. A. W. Safford, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-17, Boston, Mass. A. R. Sharp, Asst. Sec'y.
Jan. 13-23, Stamford, Ct. N. R. Jesup, Sec'y.
Jan. 20-24, Methuen, Mass. J. S. Crosby, Sec'y.
Jan. 21-22, Peterboro, N. H. Karl S. Kyes, Sec'y.
Jan. 21-23, New Bedford, Mass. Norman Barstow, S'y.
Jan. 28-30, Windsor, Ct. Clarence Bryant, Sec'y.

MIDDLE STATES.

Dec. 9-15, Jamestown, N. Y. J. W. Morris, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-12, Hackensack, N. J. M. D. Marsh, Sec'y.
Dec. 11-15, McDonald, Pa. R. R. Holmes, Sec'y.
Dec. 15-29, Syracuse, N. Y. C. C. DePuy, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Salamanca, N. Y. J. E. Mable, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Salamanca, N. Y. J. E. Mable, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Emiria, N. Y. H. Benedict, Sec'y.
Dec. 16-19, Emiria, N. Y. H. Benedict, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-10, Lockport, N. Y. W. P. Watters, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-10, New York, N. Y. W. P. Watters, Sec'y.
Jan. 3-10, Auburn, N. Y. Fred Roe, Sec'y.
Jan. 12-16, Warren, Pa. J. H. Bowden, Sec'y.
Jan. 13-23, Rochester, N. Y. J. Drechsler, Sec'y.
Jan. 18-23, Rochester, N. Y. J. R. Gore, Sec'y, Middletown, Pa.
Jan. 38-31, Schenectady, N. Y. H. J. Fuller, Sec'y.
Feb. 22-28, Pittsburg, Pa. J. C. Moore, Sec'y.

follows:

State House, Boston, Nov. 29, 1902.

To All Whom it May Concern: By virtue of the power and authority vested by law in the Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture, under the provisions of chapting of the English government.

Dr. Salmon says the situation is very disquieting, principally because cattle dealers have been selling diseased animals, and scattering the contagion of this disease is carried more easily than that of the disease of carrying the disease of carrying the disease of carried more easily than that of any other contagious disease affecting animals, and consequently it is one of the hardest diseases to hold in check by quarantine. When this is thoroughly understood by the cattle owners, and they are persuaded to keep away from diseased herds, there will be less spreading of the disease.

Dr. Salmon thinks the Government will

It never would if you use Glosserine. The success with which this fiuld is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampowing after driving cleanses the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to sollow white eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin. Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventive of soreness and eruptions. Price \$2.

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\$2,000,000.00

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